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For Zion's Herald. ROOM FOR ANOTHER GRAVE.

Cemetery, for one who fell in the "Battle of the ness," defending the Union of Liberty and Right.

Room, in Mount Auburn for another grave! Room for a soldier's dust is all we crave, Make room,-ye dead, show honor to the brave Room, for another grave! no stately tomb For him who seeks among ve now a home, The soldier asks a grave, ye dead, make room. Room, for another grave! a narrow bed, He wants no more-let the brave soldier's head Be pillowed here :- crowd close, ye dead. Room, for another grave! will ye not yield A resting-place to him who on the field Of battle bled, this land to shield?

load to the dead, life to "The Life" we give. Room, in Mount Auburn for another grave! O blessed Jesus, who hast died to save,-Room for a soul, give Thou, beyond the grave

Room, for another grave! to dust we give The dust-the soul to Him who hade it live :-

For Zion's Herald.

THE FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY IN BY REV. D. DORCHESTER.

The first society with a Constitution and By-laws, perance, was formed in the year 1808, in the town of Moreau, Saratoga County, N. Y., in the vicinity of the villages of Fort Edward, Sandy Hill and Glenn's Falls. The honor of taking the lead in this enterprise belongs to Dr. Billy J. Clark, a young and an interprise project of the same privilege. "In my view of things, the basis on which the interprise project of the same privilege." Moreau, Saratoga County, N. Y., in the vicinity of intrepid physician of that town, whose professional qualified him to know, and whose practice afforded him an opportunity to see, the pernicious advocated the necessity of a reform.

That region abounded in lumber, and a large number of men were employed in cutting it, and transporting it to the market, among all of whom intoxicating liquors were freely used. It was also common among all classes of people, ardent spirits being regarded as a necessary article of daily comfort, and indispensible for the entertainment of friends. The desolating effects of these practises were fearful to witness, and Dr. Clark, alarmed at what he daily saw, deeply pondered the anxious inquiry, What can be done to stay this terrible scourge? It was not long first temperance society in the world. before his active and practical mind developed a Plan, which has since been adopted and worked with great success all over our land. He conceived the idea of a temperance organization, which should involve both a social compact and a moral covenant. Before entering upon the work, however, he resolved to have an interview with his minister, Rev. Lebbeus Armstrong, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Moreau, and seek his counsel and assistance.

Clark appeared at the house of his pastor. It is said that on entering the house, before taking his seat, so deeply was his mind agitated with the object of his mission, that he abruptly broke out in these earnest words: "Mr. Armstrong, I have come to see you on important business." Then, lifting up both hands he exclaimed. "We shall all become a community of exclaimed, "We shall all become a community of drunkards in this town, unless something is done to arrest the progress of intemperance!" After such an introduction, he proceeded to develop the plan which he had been revolving in his mind. Mr. Armstrong heartily responded to it, and, before they separated, they agreed to meet at the house of Mr. Peter L Manney, for further consultation. Here the necessary preliminary arrangements were made.

THE ORGANIZATION.

On the 30th of April, 1808, the inhabitants of Moreau and Northumberland, N. Y., assembled in a school-house near the residence of Dr. Clark, to form the first temperance society in the world. The society was organized by the adoption of a Constitution and By-laws, which were ratified by the signatures of forty-three male members, mostly farmers of the above mentioned towns, and the election of a board of officers. Col. Sydney Berry, formerly of New Jersey, but, at that time, an ex-judge of the County of Saratoga, was elected the first president of the society. THE CONSTITUTION

Of this society had some interesting peculiarities worthy of special notice. At the head of this document stands the following appropriate motto, the selection of which indicates the profoundness of their views. It was taken from Paley's Moral Philosophy.

The stricter the rule is, the more tenacious we grow of it; and many a man will abstain rather than break his

ART. IV. "No member shall drink rum, gin, whis-ART. IV. "No memoer snall drink rum, gin, whis-key, wine, or any distilled spirits, or compositions of the same, or any of them, except by advice of a phy-sician, or in case of actual disease; also, excepting wine at public dinners, under a penalty of twenty-five cents; provided that this article shall not infringe

on any religious ordinance."

Sec. 2. No member shall be intoxicated, under a penalty of fifty cents." penalty of fifty cents."

Sec. 3. No member shall offer any of said liquors to any other member, or urge other persons to drink eof, under a penalty of twenty-five cents for each

"Art. XI. It shall be the duty of each member to accuse any other member of a breach of any regula-tion contained in Art. IV., and the mode of accusa-

tive process and trial shall be regulated by a By-law. Among other officers of this society, we notice a librarian, and a deputy librarian, and seven trustees; from which we infer that it was intended to furnish the means of intellectual and moral improveefforts to recover themselves from habits of dissipahours, which, in many cases, had been spent in barrooms and other places, amid temptations to evil.

The pledge of this society will appear imperfect. Bu this defect does not justify those censorious remarks. upon the early laborers in this great movement, which have been sometimes expressed. The same fault is

they have subsequently attained large proportions, | April last," from which we infer that the original oldest colleges, than of the last, although these enjoy and scattered their blessings over all the lands. The society, organized in 1809, had ceased to exist. No all the resources, attractions and associations that a law of growth has ever been "first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear."

THE FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING Of this society was held Aug. 25th, 1808, Rev. Mr. Armstrong delivering the address, a copy of which in full may be found in his Memoirs of the Temperance Reformation, to which book the writer is indebted for some of these facts. A few extracts from this Address will be given for the purpose of showing the spirit with which these good men entered upon their work. He says:

"The formation of this Union Temperance Society, in its present state, is without a precedent and without a rival! It is the only institution of the kind now extant, within the limits of our knowledge. The institution is now upon the stage, for the investigation of all who wish to become acquainted with it; and its virtual language to the community is, examine for yourselves, and see whether it is worthy of your attention and pattonage, or whether is merity your disapprobation and deserved odium. Espousing its professed principles, and confidently believing that its object is to promote the good of society. I work object is to promote the good of society, I appear before you this day, in vindication of the institution

Ine formation of this society has excited the attention of curious inquirers, the result of which has already been a diversity of opinions relative to its effects upon the conduct of its adherents. Some view it as a deprivation of the liberties peculiar to the appetite, and as an infringement upon the natural rights of man; while others turn the whole subject into ridicule, and make sport of an institution which incul-cates reasonable restraint. To bring all men to think alike on every subject can never be expected, while the human heart is governed and biased by such a

stitution under consideration is founded, is a convic-tion of the unhappy consequences resulting to society from the *prevalent*, and in many instances, the intemeffects of the prevailing evil of intemperance. He had read Dr. Rush's essay on "The Effects of Ardent Spirits," etc., and, for a considerable period, he had to substitute temperance, sobriety, and virtue in its room, are the professed objects of this institution. To what degree these objects will be attainable, or what will be their utility and effect upon the respective members of the society, or the community at large,

> He then proceeded to vindicate the object of the society, "First, from a consideration of the unhappy consequences resulting to individuals and to society at large, from the intemperate use of spirituous liquors; and secondly, from the happy consequences resulting from a life of temperance and outstety." Such was the character of the first address delivered before the

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING Of this society was held at the regular time, and was opened by prayer and the usual ceremonies. All the embers present were required to state the results of their experience and observations during the year. In the course of the meeting, Capt. Isaac B. Payne, an extensive farmer and lumber dealer, arose and addressed the society as follows:

THE CONSULTATION.

In a dark, cloudy evening in the month of March, in the breaking up of winter, after riding about three miles, on horseback, through deep clayey mud, Dr.

Clark appeared at the house of his practice.

"Mr. President :—During a series of years past, before signing the temperance pledge, I have uniformly made it a rule, annually to purchase a hogshead of rum for the year's consumption, among laborers on the farm and business of lumber. Sometimes, the house of his practice.

ers, not one of whose help I could obtain without some liquor. During the past year, I have exerted the best influence in my power to reduce the quantity of liquor required by them to the lowest mark possible. This morning I examined my keg of liquor, and, as nearly as I could judge, without accurate measurement, the keg was half full. We have abandoned all kinds of liquor in the family, as a beverage, and the difference of the quantity used among the laborers the year past, has been reduced from a hogshead to the half of a five gallon keg of rum, and my business was never better performed, nor to greater

It is worthy of notice, that very early in the histo y of this society, John Murray, Esq., of New York ity, and Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, were elected honorary members. To Mr. Murray they had been brought under great obligations, by many encouraging words, and valuable donations; and to the writings of Dr. Rush, they owed their first awakening

ESEK COWAN, ESO.. another name which deserves honorable mention "I own myself a friend to the laying down rules to ourselves of this sort, and rigidly abiding by them. They one of its first and most active members. Mr. Cowan was then a young lawyer in the village of Moreau, but has since been more extensively known as Judge Cowan, and as the author of an able treatise on law. which was, for a long time, in common use among the lawyers and magistrates of all classes in that State. Judge Cowan was long and prominently known as an active temperance man, being in 1829 president of the Saratoga County Temperance Society.

> With this honorable triad, Clark, Cowan, and Arm trong-a physician, an attorney, and a clergyman gurate a more brilliant era in the history of our race. In the organization of this society we see the Temperance Reform originating from convictions formed n the mind of a physician, from the effects of ardent spirits on man's physical constitution; in the mind of a lawyer, from their effects on human society; and in the mind of a clergyman, from their effects on man's

moral and religious interests.

Under the leadership of such minds, this society gradually extended its influence, gathering and comment to its members; and, also, to aid them in their piling facts and statistics; and after two years, they sent out one thousand circulars, not only in this countion, by affording entertainment for their leisure try, but also in Europe, giving an account of its origin and progress, and exhorting others to engage in similar labors. As the result of these exertions, an-This feature of this society is certainly a mark of great wisdom. The Constitution made provision for 1809, in the towns of Greenfield and Milton, in the an annual meeting, and also for three quarterly meet- same county.

We regret that we are unable to trace the subse perance Reformation, gives only one other brief item found in all human schemes in their infancy. The of the society at Moreau. He says, " That little feepioneers in the temperance reformation were obliged ble band of temperance brethren, holding their quarto make their own paths, in a wilderness which had hitherto been untrodden. It was an attempt to venture beyond the limits of all former adventurers, with no way marks to guide them. In such a work, expeience alone could suggest the needed improvements. of the intemperate world." But this is the last item And we should not forget that, in these advance steps. now extant, in historical data of this society. How these bold pioneers in reform had to encounter a long they continued to exist cannot, therefore, now powerful tide of pride, prejudices, appetites and customs in which society had been long reared and nurtured. To have adopted more radical measures then report from the Saratoga County Society, which was rould have at once defeated their object. Nor were organized in 1829, with Eack Cowan, Esq., President. than from all the dead sages of the past. As a gen-

duce an abundant harvest.

For Zion's Herald. METHODISM AND EDUCATION. BY REV. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, D.D.

An unusual interest has recently been manifested on this subject. In many respects this is gratifying, as its discussion in our leading journals will awaken attention, and can hardly fail to lead to good results. Even the unfriendly criticisms and the misstatements of those unfriendly to our institutions, will lead to such an examination as may cause a better appreciation of their merits.

The success of its Alumn is one evidence of the excellence of a college. We think we may say with no spirit of vain boasting, that the same number of contemporary graduates canno. See elected at random from the catalogues of other colleges, who have exerted so great an influence and accomplished so much as the Alumn of the Wesleyan University. On account of their merits.

has been given to statements so unjust and disparagfrom some one who never was a Methodist, or who, policy of Methodism." These articles are too well calculated to strengthen

the prejudices and cause injury to a class, increasing among us, as we think, with whom a proper denominational spirit has declined. They are ever ready to give up the peculiar usages of their church in deference to the habits and customs of others. Prompttheir social position, they conceal or apologize for ome vain through prosperity, they sacrifice self-respect and independence, while their intellectual and ral weakness subjects them to the ridicule of the thoughtless, and to the dislike and distrust of those whose favor it is desirable to gain. The judicious will never esteem any one who in his affluence neg lects and disparages a church that befriended him in the days of adversity, and by her influence secured to him all his real and moral worth.

Wilbraham, and other similar institutions in New Yale and Harvard have each more than three times They have not proved themselves equal to the deands of their position; they have not appreciated difference between knowledge and culture." This more than intimates that they are "mere drill

On reading such positive, arrogant and superciligiant, to whom "the atmosphere of learning clings," but that the aggregate instruction in the Met this, and from what place, "which great men pereate with an atmosphere of culture from which the advantages of 'insensible education,' to repeat the dd charge of a want of culture in the Methodist church, and to denounce the inefficiency and ignoance, not only of the Professors now in her colleges, ut also of a large number who have left the Profesors' chair for the most important and influential ositions in the church, or are numbered among the nost cherished, gifted, and noble of the dead. A slight regard in this instance, for authority, and the ws and usages of language, would have spared the and a University, and the ridicule of their assumperms University and College are synonymous, and in the smaller rather than in the larger colleges. ndeed, that in Europe, these terms have not a uni- It is well known that the greatest authors and

orm or distinctive meaning.

According to the last published list, there are in he United States two hundred and thirty-six colleges, yet the writer most unfairly attempts to sustain the charge that our colleges are inferior to others, by comparing them with Harvard and Yale. Even he will not deny that our colleges in the Eastern and Middle States are superior to the great majority, in all the essentials and appointments of a college. all the essentials and appointments of a college. These statements relative to the exclusiveness and inferiority of Methodist Colleges are either gross exaggerations or are not founded in fact. They are sectarian than most, and in all essentials are Owing chiefly to the difference of time required

or success in the two cases, Methodism has not been

as successful in founding Colleges as in establishin Academies. A very few years suffice to establish a Seminary of the first class, but a long line of Alumni, historic associations, and buildings venerable with age give a peculiar charm to a college. Time only an remove any deficiency in these respects from our astitutions. All such considerations, however, have very little to do with the great work of education, which must be performed by the student and the teacher. It is doubtless a pleasing thought to a sentimental young man, that the dingy room into which he is introduced, has been occupied by scholars of many generations, and that in due time his name professors have been called from the ministry, having r promoted in a place in some recently erected edifice, and that these considerations and associations even in a place "redolent" of great men, where "a graceful, refining power felt of men not new

are not seen," and of places "redolent" of great men, many a library will furnish more of it than all the social pel, guide and restrain his action; he needs an earnest living teacher, and from him he can derive more aid their own minds prepared for it. Many moral enter-prises have had a similar imperfect beginning, but field and Milton, which, it is said, "was formed in among the graduates of the earliest classes of the

society, organized in 1809, had ceased to exist. No all the resources, attractions and associations that a society was reported that year from Moreau and country has accumulated. We have no reason to Northumberland; but the next year, (1831,) a shun a comparison between the Methodist Church "Young Men's Temperance Society," of one hundred and two members, was reported from these towns. It must be, then, that both of those early Wesleyan University has been founded about thirtyocieties had become defunct. But their influence three years, and the number of its graduates is seven and example still lived; and the good seed, cast upon the waters, was destined, under the watchful eye and Yale sent forth two hundred and seventy-five, and fostering care of Providence, to spring up and pro- Harvard one hundred and ninety-nine, making for both institutions four hundred and seventy-four, or three hundred and six less than the Alumni of the Wesleyan University. The endowment of either o these institutions at this early period was not one half the sum already secured by the Methodist College.

The success of its Alumni is one evidence of the

active employments, but few have devoted themselves We have read with regret, a series of articles in exclusively to literary pursuits; but they are honorthe Methodist, evidently written by no friendly hand. ably and usefully employed, some holding high posi-Although in the editorial columns, it is not probable tions, in various fields of labor. It is probable that that they were written by either of the recognized the graduates of this institution go forth with a better editors, and it is unfortunate that their endorsement prospect for useful employment than would elsewhere open before them. When a comparison is made being to the church. Such articles once were written tween our colleges and Yale and Harvard, it should by those who tried to hold Methodism and its institu- be remembered that the Divinity, Law, Medical and ions in contempt, and would now grally come Scientific Schools connected with these great centres of literary interest, and the Museum of Comparative from want of appreciation, or some other personal Zoology and the University Course of Lectures at motive, has left the church, and from his place in Harvard, have little connection with either college. another denomination complains of the "exclusive To most of these institutions undergraduates are not admitted, and their time and attention are occupied with the duties of their own Department.

The Wesleyan University offers superior advanproper college bills, including the cost of the use of a scholarship, amount to \$28; while for the same privileges in Harvard the bills are \$134. Harvard Unied by an idle ambition to improve, as they think, versity is rich in the aggregate of means collected. social position, they conceal or apologize for associations, and seek admission to circles to lege is not self-supporting. Instruction in the Weswhich they have hitherto been strangers. Having leyan University is practically gratuitous; not forty dollars a year has been received for tuition for several years past, yet with its present limited expenditure the income meets the expenses. The expenses of Harvard College for instruction in the Academic Department, for 1862, were \$44,650. Income from tuition, from undergraduates, \$22,382.51. The whole expense of the Academic Department was \$61,126.62. Income of same, \$56,586 19. Excess of expenses, \$4,540.43. In 1861, the excess of the expenditures No Methodist has reason to be ashamed of the over the income was \$6,650.42. If Harvard College ord of his church on education. It has done extended the same privileges to its students as does ore for the improvement of the masses than any the Wesleyan University, the excess of its expenses other. Its large Seminaries are unsurpassed in com- over its income in 1862 would have been \$26,922.94; pleteness of appointment and in influence, by any and in 1861, \$30,308.92. The price of tuition has nilar institutions in the land. Who can estimate been recently raised at Harvard, to secure an increase

England, New York, and other parts of the country? as many students as the Wesleyan University, and as made against Methodism with reference to her colone Faculty. In their regular work these sections of eges. They affirm that, "More than any other de- classes are nearly as distinct as though they were inational institution, the Methodist College is a members of different institutions. The course purdirect outgrowth and product of the economy of sued in both institutions, and also in all large colleges, Methodism unmodified by any external influences." is nearly the same. In Yale College, which is nearest They have not accomplished what, under ordinary the Methodist college, at the head of each of the Demstances, might be expected, or exerted the leav- partments of Latin, Greek and Mathematics, is an able ning power that might free the church from the al- Professor; but it is evident that each one of the four eged inferiority of culture." "Of culture the hundred and twenty students in the college can renurch as such has no adequate appreciation." Of ceive but little of his attention. Each of their officers the Professors in these colleges the writer says, superintends the recitations of each class in his department, from two thirds of a year, to a year; and the rest of the instruction is generally given by tutors, young men, some of whom have not received the econd college degree. In the Wesleyan University asters," "martinets and not generals in the ranks no tutors are employed, but all the instruction given by professors who are now in the prime of life, men of experience, who have prepared themselves s statements, one naturally asks, what intellectual for their work. We think there can be no quest college is superior to that given in the other. Large colleges give instruction at relatively less expense to hemselves, but as a general rule it is inferior to that

given in the smaller colleges. In Harvard College in 1862 (we refer to this as we have at hand no later report), twenty-six instructors were employed, fourteen of whom received a salary which on the average was about one third of the salary of a regular professor. It cannot be expected that the students of Yale or Harvard will remore distinguished officers. They chiefly associate with teachers not much older than themselves, men eer about Methodist ideas of a school, a college of little experience in teaching, and of limited scholarship. All the advantages claimed for the older inion of the term University by a Methodist institu-stitutions, of association with men of superior minds and scholarship, are to be found in a greater degree

> most original thinkers are often inferior teachers, and that college officers have by their published exerted a greater influence abroad than at home. of our college officers, that they have produced so

est and best endowed colleges the men most distinguished as authors are the older produces, who have but a nominal connection with the regular college in struction. Our colleges are so poorly endowed that they have not been able to make arrange ments for such men. The field of authorship so far as relates to college books is limited, and so occupied as to render it difficult, without powerful secondary influences, to introduce new works.

Very many of the works in general use are n

translated compilations from foreign authors, and give no special indication of intellectual power or

inefficiency relative to authorship is not just, as our officers have produced a fair proportion of useful and

given many of their best years to a preparation for this work, in the duties of which they are still ex-

abounds, avail very little to give him a knowledge of Latin, Greek or Mathematics.

So far as relates to the educational power of "the graceful, refining influence of men felt when they pious, and a large number have the ministry in view. lege, the morals of a young man will be safer than in

THE SEA OF INTEMPERANCE.

BY COUSIN MAUD. 'Tis a still, bright day, and the calm sea lies
Like a weary child asleep;
It's surface blue as a maiden's eyes,
Or the tint of the far-off autumn skies,
Untroubled, save where the ripples rise,
As the light winds o'er it creep.
Who'd dream of the many tales of woe
That are told far down in the depths below? Yet the joy of many a loving breast Is sleeping in darkness there;
Proud, sturdy men 'mid the seaweed rest,
And maidens fair as the blue wave's crest,
Young brides in their snowy garments dressed,
And children with sunny hair.
But their souls are safe in the realms on high;
We'll meet them in heaven, by and by. There's another sea which for long, long years
Has rolled o'er many a clime;
Its waves are crested with orphans' tears,
Faint sighs steal o'er it to listening ears,
And the tint of each gleaming wave appears
Like the bue of the ruby wine.
Intemperance they call this bloody tide,
And deadly whirls 'mid its waters hide.

And where these fatal whirlpools rave,
Has many a one gone down;—
Gone, slighting the hands that fain would save;
Gone down to death and a drankard's grave,
With no bright promise beyond the wave
Of rest and a starry crown.
Young man, of that lurid sea beware,
For soul and body are both lost there!

For Zion's Herald. LITTER FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Colored Conference-Its Spirit-Its Presiding Bishop-Moral State of Newbern-Demoralizing Influences of War. During the past week the first session of the North

Carolina Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church has been in progress in this place, the Right Reverend J. J. Clinton, of that church, presiding. The success of our colored brethren thus far in organizing their work is a matter ! congratulation, not only among the differ ranches of American Methodism, but among all riends of the colored race. I acknowledge that

the expectations I formed a year ago of seeing them pal Church in the United States of America," have been disappointed, and that it still seems to me that they have made a mistake in forming their present siastical relations; and yet I rejoice as heartily to see the work done, under whatever auspices. Yesterday six brethren were ordained deacons by

Bishop Clinton, and two of them were subsequently ordained elders. By the invitation of Bishop Clinton I preached the ordination sermon on the occasion of the ordination of the deacons. Last week I paid the Conference a visit during its siness session, and was regularly introduced, and invited to address them. In the course of my friendly greetings, and the expression of my good wishes for

their future, I ventured to suggest that they should hold their second annual session in Wilmington or Raleigh. Whether they had previously contemplated any such action or not, I do not know; but whe that item of business was reached, such was their that they unanimously voted to meet in Wilmington next yeer. As this action was not taken before we But in the articles to which we propose to give some, their classes are divided into sections, they may each had heard of the news of the brilliant successes of Butler and Admiral Porter was at that time in Beaufort Harbor waiting only for suitable weather to proceed to its destination, and especially as the churche represented in this Conference are also représented argely in "Wilde's brigade" and other similar or anizations, the action of the Conference is very far om idle braggadocio. The cordiality of my relations with these brethre

never interrupted, except immediately after one of my letters have appeared in the Herald. In those tters, always written with a view of stating facts and never with the idea of pleasing anybody in par icular except those who want to understand matter as they are, I have generally been so unfortunate as in which I advocated the policy of extending the and the South, was deemed worthy of a somewhat by which the colored people of Newbern unanimo resolved me into an anmitigated "doughface," and proclaimed the fact to the colored world through the columns of the Anglo-African. The trouble was that I had called them "negroes," a term which colored people, North and South, universally dislike, though I have failed hitherto to see its impropriety so long as the second "g" is carefully excluded. I also spoke of the great mass of them here as " ignorant and debased." Perhaps I ought not to have done it, but if I was wrong, the official census statistics, taken last pring under the supervision of the Superintendent of Negro Affairs, have offended more deeply than myself; and besides, if the expression I used is not true, slavery has been a much lighter curse than I have been accustomed to suppose; and further, if I was incorrect I do not see how we are to justify the

Bishop Clinton presides over the Conference and appears on all occasions, public and private, with great urbanity and dignity. If these qualifications, united with many others that might be named, are to be considered of any weight in the matter, the brethren who were yesterday set apart to the office and work of the ministry by the imposition of his hands, have good reason to conclude that they are in the

The statement of Northern papers that three thou-sand died here of the epidemic is a monstrous exag-geration, as thirteen hundred will cover the whole

Last spring, the children of secesh parents used to sing occasionally one of those simple ballads which always indicate pretty clearly the feelings of a community or class, the chorus of which was, "The rebel munity or class, the chorus of which was, "The rebel American ministerial itinerancy,"

Soon after writing the above, the Herald of to-day, "The reduction of the above, the Herald of to-day, "The reduction of the above, the Herald of to-day, "The reduction of the above, the Herald of to-day, "The reduction of the above, the Herald of to-day, "The reduction of the above, the Herald of to-day, "The reduction of the above, the Herald of to-day, "The reduction of the above, the Herald of to-day, "The reduction of the above, the Herald of to-day, "The reduction of the above, the Herald of to-day, "The reduction of the above, the Herald of to-day, "The reduction of the above, the Herald of to-day, "The reduction of the above, the Herald of to-day, "The reduction of the above, the Herald of to-day, "The reduction of the above, the Herald of the American ministerial itinerancy."

we do, I imagine it would modify the spirit which | leads so many of our fellow citizens to desire that this war shall close merely to prepare the great Yankee nation to wipe out England, France and Maximilian, and the non-Yankee creation generally. I confess I am sick of war, and deplore any manifestation of a war spirit. I am as much in favor as ever of conquering a peace now, and ready to do my part towards it; and to that end hereby notify the provost marshal whose district comprises the city of Cambridge, that if he has failed to enroll my name, he should do it between now and the 15th of February. But if we are ever to have another war let it be as in the present case, because we must, and not because we desire it. I want to be one of three or four millions of American framemen to resolve solemnly that when the rebellion is over we will return our swords to their scabbards, never to draw them again unless foreign foes or treat brough hands should again seek to rob us of our national inheritance.

Our congregations are gratifying both in numbers and attentiveness, but they would be much more so. were it not that we are in the midst of a community where such congregations should be vastly larger or more numerous. They are too changeable, however, to allow of definite church organization, which sadly interferes with continuous effort, especially as Satan's forces always seem to be well marshaled. We hope for an extensive revival of religion during the present winter, but we cannot expect to make it very permanent in its influences upon this community till the great demoralizer has ceased his work. May God speed the coming of the 300,000 additional peacenakers who are to finish the work of restoring peace

A FATHER'S PRAYER.

Lines by S. T. Coleridge on receiveng a Letter informing him of the birth of a Son. When they did greet me, Father, sudden awe
Weighed down my spirit; I retired and knelt
Seeking the throne of grace, but inly felt
No heavenly visitation upward draw
My feeble mind, nor cheering ray impart.
Ah me! before the Eternal Sire I brought
Th' unquiet silence of confused thought. Th' unquiet silence of confused thought
And hopeless feelings; my o'erwheimed heart
Trembled, and vacant tears streamed down my f And hopeless feelings; my o'crwhelmed heart
Trembled, and vacant tears streamed down my face.
And now once more, O Lord! to thee I bend,
Lover of souls! and groan for future grace,
That, ere my babe youth's perilous maze has trod,
Thy overshadowing spirit may descend,
And he be born again, a child of God.

ASSURY DAGUERREOTYPED.

Dr. Stevens has long been known as one of th ost skillful limners that ever handled a pen. A few days ago we commenced the reading of his first two volumes of the "History of the Methodist Epis-

copal Church," recently from the press of Carlton & Porter. These pages have scarcely been closed from our eyes since we first gazed upon them, save during the few hours that have been reluctantly yielded to deep. These volumes will be "all the rage" with the religious public. Who ever yet met with a more ifelike portrait of the great and good Asbury, given on so small a canvass, than is presented in the fol-

"He (Asbury) was only about seventeen years old place of an absent traveling preacher, though not vet received by the Annual Conference. When apointed by Wesley to America he was a young man about twenty-six years of age. He had been in the traveling ministry only about five years, and but four ears on the catalogue of regular appointments, but he had seen hard service on Bedfordshire, Colchester, and Wiltshire circuits. He was studious, somewhat ntrospective, with a thoughtfulness which was tinged at times with melancholy. His was one of those ninds which can find only rest in labor, designed for great work, and therefore endowed with a restless instinct for it. He was an incessant preacher, of singular practical directness; was ever in motion, on ous disciplinarian, disposed to do everything by nethod; a man of few words, and those always to he point; of quick and marvelous insight into char cter; of sobriety, not to say severity of tempera ent, which might have been repulsive had it not been softened by a profound religious humility, for his soul ever aspiring to the highest virtue, was ever complaining within itself over its short comings. His mind was eminently of a military cast. He never lost his self-possession, and could therefore seldom be surprised. He seemed not to know fear, and never vielded to discouragement in a course sanctioned by his faith or conscience. He could plan sagaciously, seldom pausing to consider theories of wisdom or policy, but as seldom failing in practical prudence. The rigor which his disciplinary predilections imposed upon others was so exemplified by himself, that his associates or subordinates, instead of revolting from

it, accepted it as a challenge of heroic em Discerning men could not come into his presence extraordinary efforts of missionary societies, churches and freedmen's associations to elevate and enlighten them. As it is some time since I have written to the Herald, I am on the best of terms with them now; so much so that on Monday evening last I was received without objection into the "J. J. Clinton Equal Rights League," though of a much lighter complexion than any other of its members. The only interest I take in their periodical denunciations is to rejoice heartily that they are so jealous of the honor and dignity of a triverse I is the feel half a half a half a triverse I is the subject of the more and dignity of a triverse I is the feel half a half a triverse I is the subject of the subject o gently that the subject of the subje ny possible set of resolutions, could ever make me a mind, the dignity and majesty of his soul, or the sacred profession with which he was clothed, as an ambas sador of God, invested with divine authority? Bu pressive of generous if not refined feelings. He was somewhat attentive to apparel, and always maintained ourse here gradually, though the appearance of hings has been greatly changed by fever and fire. The statement of Northern papers that three thou- and died here of the epidemic is a monstrous exagninisterial work to attend the Annual Conference. number of deaths during its progress, including those who died from ordinary causes. But this is sufficiently frightful, considering that Newbern is comaratively a small place, for the population in 1860, a befitting sphere in his apostolic aspirations. These cluding white and colored, did not reach six thou- great qualities made manifest for his subsequent ca-

munity or class, the chorus of which was, "The rebel ram's a comin'," hurrah! Since the destruction of the Albemarle all hopes and apprehensions of this character have ceased. Chaplain White and others tell us that there is a formidable ram in the Neuse at Kinston, but as it is pretty thoroughly "stuck in the mud," it is not an especial object of hope or fear.

The wickedness of the present inhabitants of Newbern and vicinity, or to use the mildest term possible, their indifference to religious things, is a striking indication, to the few devoted Christians here, of the demoralizing influence of war. In New England yeu know but little about it. If you could see it as

the Methodist Episcopal Church is out, though I have not yet seen it. With some knowledge of what has een done in this department of literature. I would say, that Dr. S. is almost the only man whom our ountry has yet produced, who is fully capable of riting ecclesiastical history. From Cotton Mather and Thomas Prince, of the last century, down to our own time, there have been many able and highly tional literature; but Dr. S. is almost the only man who has yet appeared, who possesses that rare combination of mental powers, and that eminently broad and comprehensive culture which enables him to use these materials of our church history, as Bancroft and Hildreth have written on civil history. His style is fully equal to Bancroft's best, as contained in his latest volumes; and his breadth and comprehension far greathr than those of Hildreth. As Dr. S. has most assiduously cultivated this broad field, con amore, for more than twenty years, and has possessed unri-valed facilities for the faithful and elaborate execution of this, which is one of the great works of his life, so, I presume, that it will be fully equal, if not superior, to his peerless work on British Methodism, and which, even in the English market, has driven everything else out; a rare compliment to a foreign

It is remarkable that the Methodist Episcopal Church, though the latest of all the leading denomnations in the United States, has been the first, even within the first century of its existence, to produce a complete and acknowledged history of itself; and by man whose reputation as a church historian is already fully recognized, on both sides of the Atlantic. But it was to call the attention of the public to another of Dr. S.'s works-the Life and Times of his old friend and co-laborer, Dr. Bangs, and which he turned aside to produce, while engaged in his other great works. Though performed merely as a side labor, yet it is the biography of American Methodism whose official press has been especially prolific in this department of religious literature. No one volume which has yet appeared gives so broad, and at the same time so compact a view of American Methodism as this. Its thoroughness makes it exceedingly acceptable to the lover of history and biography; while the beauties of its style makes it relished by the

It is the life of a great worker-one of the greatest workers which the Christian church has ever produced—a man who, in this respect, must be ranked with St. Paul (2 Cor. 11, 23), Augustine, Luther, Calvin, and Wesley; and in our own church he comes next, in this respect, to Asbury and Coke. He vas one of " the three mighty men " (2 Sam. xxiii. 8-17) of the mightiest church in the land.

He is here exhibited as the descendant of a noble uritan ancestry, the scholar of a district school, the oung emigrant, the humble school teacher, the pious ung convert, the pioneer circuit preacher in the wilds of Canada, laying the massive foundations of Methodism in those northern regions, " where summer hurries through the skies;" as " preacher in charge' in the city of New York; as Presiding Elder of im Methodist Quarterly, and of the Christian Advocate and Jonrnal, "the great official," when it was a power in the land; as one of the founders of the Methodist lissionary Society, and its first resident Correspondng Secretary, as also one of the earliest and most earnest promoters of education in the Methodist Episcopal Church; a voluminous author, and a zealas and spiritually minded leader of devotional meetngs for the promotion of the great work of holiness. How a man gets off such an immense amount of work, and so successfully, and with such far-reaching and important results, is to us common mortals reat marvel. But these men are rare: not one in nillion. They are above ordinary mortals; extrardinary men, raised up by Divine Providence for exaordinary emergencies, and who, when their work done, the mould in which they are formed is roken, and they have no successors.

But there is one section of this Life of Dr. Bangs hich I cannot, and shall not, endure. It is impossi le to do it. I can no more do it, than I can accept of the same portion of Bishop Clarke's Life of Bishop Hedding. Both are equally imperfect, reprehensible and misleading on this point—the anti-slavery movement. I well remember how Dr. Bangs appeared on the floor of the New England Conference, i ual visits to that body, from the session in Lynn, in 1835, to that of Lowell, in 1840, when the Provide and the New England Conferences met together for he last time, and in which he appeared as the fierce and uncompromising opponent of abolitionism, and which finally precipitated the Scottite secession of 1842-'3, with all the losses and trouble which it rought us, and the end of which is not yet. The nior members of the New England and Providence Conferences can never forget the holy ferocity with which he and some of his confreres pursued a portion of our members for their anti-slavery utterances; no how he appeared in the part he took in the famous rials in the New York Conference of 1838. In the plazing fires of the bloody events of this terrible war, is course appears in its true light. If he and all those who then stood by him in this opposition to freedom had succeeded, the nation would now have been ruined. As the wart upon the stern and massive features of the great Puritan leader, Cromwell, so this was the great ind fatal error of a great and good man (and he was not slone in this); and let those who attempt to write the history of his Life and Times, honestly say so. Imnutable historic true.
will be satisfied with nothing less.
S. W. Coggeshall. mtable historic truth demands as much as this and Little Compton, R. I., Dec. 6, 1864.

A NEW USE FOR CORN.

Goessling of Cincinnati, a German chemist there, claims the merit of discovering a process by which sugar, as nice as the nicest, can be made from Indian corn. He has succeeded in obtaining some three and a half gallons of beautiful white syrup from a bushel of corn, and, what is of greater importance, has discovered how to convert that syrup into granulated sugar. The syrup is so white that it can be used in tea without darkening it at all, and the process is said to be so simple that it can be carried on in any farmhouse with the household utensils that are found in every well-ordered kitchen. The importance of this discovery, if its promises are realized, cannot be overestimated. Our Northwestern States are the real granaries of the world, and there is hardly a limit to their capabilities in the production of corn. How to make the crop the most profitable to the farmers there, and the most useful to the world, has been the grand question, and the difficulty and cost of transportation to the East have tended to discourage efforts for its culture. But if every bushel of the golden grain is to yield three and a half gallons of syrup, that can either be used upon the table or converted into pure granulated sugar, the problem will be solved both for the West and for the world, and the loss of the sugar plantations of the South will be more than made good. A New York company have purchased from Prof. Goessling the right to use his discovery for \$400,000, and will immediately erect a factory and proceed to the practical test of the Professor's claims.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT. FROM OUR MISSIONARY ROOMS AT NEW YORK.

REV. B. R. WILSON.—The following letter from Bro. Roberts, dated Monrovia, Africa, Nov. 2, brings to the church at home the sad intelligence of the death of our oldest and faithful minister in the Liberia Conference, the Rev. B. R. Wilson. He was a pioneer in the colony, was at the foundation of our missions in Liberia, and, at his death, was, we believe, the oldest man in our mission Conference, as well as the oldest minister and member of the Conference. He was honored by the bishop having charge of the Conference by being appointed more than once president of the Conference in the absence of the bishop, and once was elected pregident by his brethren. The Board of Managers had entrusted him, aided by H. W. Dennis, Esq., with a special appropriation for extending and better sustaining missions to the natives. It was on this work he had gone down the coast, and from which he had just returned. The missions were his last subject of conversation; and we hope Bro. Roberts with Bro. Dennis will see that the work he had begun shall be vigorously prosecuted. But to the letter:

"These lines convey to yout the sad intelligence of the death of our beloved and aged brother, B. R. Wilson, which occurred on the 8th of last month, after a short illness. He had only a few days previous returned home from a tour on the leeward districts, looking after the interests of the work, in apparently improved health. Bro. Wilson's activity and scal up to the time of his illness.

from a tour on the leeward districts, looking after the interests of the work, in apparently improved health. Bro. Wilson's activity and zeal up to the time of his illness, though in an advanced age, made his death unexpected to us all; and I may say briefly the church here, in the death of Bro. Wilson, has lost a tried and efficient laborer and the last of the pioneers of Liberia Methodism. To this dispensation of Providence we must bow with becoming submission, trusting that though the Lord "removes his workmen from time to time he will carry on his work," even in this land of moral darkness.

"Bro. W. having expressed a desire to see me, I proceeded to Monrovia and had a short interview with him on the same day he died. I found him as rational as ever, though very weak. He informed me of some pecuniary matters which had claimed his attention while at the leeward, especially in reference to certain appropriations of

ward, especially in reference to certain appropriations of money toward native work at several points, vis., Cape Palmas, Sinou, and Bassa; also of others which he had designed to make toward the native work at or near Marshall and in the Queah County. These two last mentioned promise, if properly sustained, favorable results in fature; and so far as I can I shall see to it that Bro. W.'s plans shall be carried out. No doubt had he lived you

plans shall be carried out. No doubt had he lived you would have received a report embracing native work at some points of an encouraging character.

"In this I can only make brief allusions to the general state of the work, and say, so far as I can learn, it continues to receive the labor and attention of the devoted missionary of the cross of Christ. The brethren up to the present time have been able, with one or two exceptions to prospectits their duties uninterprately at several contractions. missionary of the cross of Christ. The oreinten up to the present time have been able, with one or two exceptions, to prosecute their duties uninterruptedly at several points, namely, Monrovia and Marshall. On Monrovia District and Clay Ashland and Careysburgh the societies have been refreshed by gracious showers from above; mourners converted, and members added to the church. We, therefore, are encouraged to persevere. You will pardon the brevity of this letter when I inform you I am now just recovering from illness which has confined me to the house for three or four weeks.

"I conclude by saying we feel much the effects of the lamentable civil war which now rages in your Christian country. The high prices of provisions and all other necessaries for family use, for which we are so much dependent on the United States, together with the discount on American money, gold and silver excepted, reduces our supplies to not more than half the amount comparatively."

BISHOP THOMSON.—The bishop arrived at Calcut

October 19, 1864, writes: "Preaching is now comparatively easy work with me so far as the language is concerned. My city school still continues interesting, prejudice is fast wearing away, and I have established regular preaching in the school. We have thus a quiet and attentive congregation of about one hundred hearers, to whom we preach Christ and him crucified."

BOSTON DISTRICT, N. E. CONFERENCE. At the meeting of the District Stewards, last June,

At the meeting of the District Stewards, has build, a Committee was chosen to apportion to the several Societies on the District, our proportion of the Missionary money set down to the New England Conference.

As the question will naturally occur on what basis we have made the distribution, we deem it proper to say that we have made it on the basis of the Preachers' Aid Apportionment, and on the Missionary contributions of last year, taking the average of the two sums. We thought some reference should be had to the last, actual, Mission-

ary contributions.

We hope the Report will be satisfactory, and that ever down to it.

In making this table, it will be seen that we have omit ted fractions of dollars, as the results to be reached do no require so precise a calculation.

WM. C. BROWN,
JACOB SLEFFER,
EDW. F. PORTER,

Boston, Jan. 6, 18	865.	
DISTRIBUTION OF	THE MISSIONARY APPORTIONS	BNT.
Hanover St., Boston,	\$315 Amount brought up,	\$5,580
Bromfield St., "	1,035 Waipole and Foxboro',	8
Church St.,	285 Newton Upper Falls,	14
N. Russell St., "	330 Newtonville,	150
Meridian St., "	370 Holliston,	15
Bennington St., "	250 Saxonville,	150
Dorchester St., "	190 Natick 1st.	60
Centenary Ch., "	220 Natick 2d.	5
Tremont St., "	900 Hopkinton,	29
Walnut St., Chelsea,	800 Milford,	
Mt. Bellingham, "	150 West Medway,	9
Winthrop,	30 Mendon.	4
Roxbury,	520 Westboro',	21
Dorchester,	100 Marlboro',	71
	60 Rock Bottom & Feltony	
Quincy Point,	28 Sudbury.	
Dedham,		36
Amount carried up.	*5,583 Neponset,	2

AN APOLOGY.

MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps I was a little too sharp on the Conference resolution. If so, I ask pardon. My object was to prevent a little harm that appeared to be growing out of it. And justice requires a little reply to Bro. Heimershausen's explanation of the Resolve. He says, "I think the resolution represents fairly and squarely the position of this Conference." Very well, and so do I. And also of every other Conference in our church. But then what was the necessity of the resolution? Was it is inside to come one or more presenters in the Conference. aimed at some one, or more, preachers in the Conference I am quite sure not. If it was, and this had been ex ressed, it cannot be true that "the brethren who vote for it almost unanimously, knew what they were about, and that "they will reaffirm it at any time,"—" with the exception of a very few, who remind us of the story of Nick Whipple." I do not know of a Nick Whipple in the control of the story of of ers as described in the resolution were coming to onference. If so, the "very few" should have been

tion.

But the good brother's closing paragraph represents the Conference as standing, rope in hand, ready to throw the hangman's noose over the neck of any minister now in Conference, or who may come among us, who they may judge to be governed by the metives described in said resolution, unless the Conference shall condescend to put the rope a little lower down. But the proof should be made out before the hanging comes off, or such a reso. be made out before the hanging comes off, or such a res lution is passed, as would seem to mean somebody, thoug no one except the movers of the resolution could tel who. When the resolution was passed, I supposed that two brethren had charged their gun; they wished it fired off the Conference seeing that no one could be hit, let i drive, as the shortest way to dispose of it, and gratify its movers. But it was one of those careless shots that once in a while does harm. And I do not now believe that the Conference will say that they aimed at any members, or member of its body or, that they expected any such preachers to be transfered to them as the resolution describes an disapproves. Nor do I think that the brother designs an disapproves. Are do I which awkward position in which he has used the words "very few," in this last paragraph. Though I cannot say what he intends by their use.

E. B. FLETCHER.

REPORT OF THE SOUTH END MISSION

Mn. Epiron :- At the close of the year I desire to de sion to the poor during this first year of its existence. gining without a congregation or a Sunday School, with-out even the sanction of any Missionary Society or the certainty of support; entering upon the work from a sense of duty encouraged and strengthened by the counsel and sympathy of a few of the friends of Christ's cause, I gathered by visiting from house to house a little hand-ful into a Sunday School, and got together a small con-gregation. And from such small beginnings it has grown, by the blessing of God, in a single year, to proportions which, if not large, are certainly encouraging. Our Sunif not large, are certainly encouraging. Our Sur school now numbers a hundred and seventy of eighty, and the congregation from one hundred to a hur dred and fifty, and both are constantly increasing. Quit a number have sought and found the Saviour, and the re vival is still progressing; and fifteen have been dedicate

God in baptism.

It has been a part of our work to shield the tempted trengthen the weak, reform the erring, and give encour gement and support to such as were struggling to break ff from vicious habits and lead a virtuous and Christian life; and our efforts in this direction have been successful in several instances. Nor have we forgotten that an important part of the work of a Christian Mission is to visit portant part of the work of a Christian Mission is to visi the sick, and the widow and fatherless in their affliction to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, and thus prepar the way to successfully offer them the bread of life am the beautiful garments of salvation. Many are the case of extreme suffering and want which have been relieved ne hundred dollars a week to relieve them. Property that the word of the Lord may have free court and be glorified, and that we may have strength and means given us to carry forward and extend more widely

his good work. Boston, Dec. 31. HIS WAY OF GETTING SUBSCRIBERS.

Bro. RAND:—For more than twenty years last par you have been acquainted with me as one of your numer ous local agents for Zion's Herald. During this series of years you have never known an instance of a decre years you have never known an instance or a decrease of subscribers on my successive pastoral charges. In ever-instance, perhaps, an increase. Present year, my list of subscribers is nearly doubled. The secret of my successive very simple. It is here given—" free gratis for nothing "—for the benefit of others:

lst. I make up my mind to do the thing.

2d. I commence in good season. Twice as many s
scribers can be obtained in the month of December as

the month of January.

3d. During the weeks of canvassing, a copy of the

son, Charles A. Smith, late of Company C, 1st Regiment Heavy Artillery,

Resolved, 1. That we hereby tender to Bro. Smith and family our heartfelt sympathy with them in this sorrowful hour, and our prayer that the event may be sanctified to their spiritual good, especially to the surviving brother, their only remaining child.

2. That we recognize in the painful circumstances attendant upon this bereavement additional cause for prayer to Almighty God in behalf of our poor prisoners, now groaning under the barbarism developed by this war; and that he may interpose in behalf of the speedy overthrow of this accursed rebellion.

A MINISTER WANTED.

A young man, single, or with a small family, well educated, active, and devoted to his work, is wanted to take charge of a small station in Racine District, Wisconsin Conference, on the first of March next. The pay will be fair, and the opportunity for usefulness excellent. A man who desires to enter the Conference in the fall would be preferred. We want no man who cannot succeed elsewhere, for enough of such are at hand already. Neither do we want a man who feels that he is not appreciated where he is. Here is a fine field foreanch young men as are wanted everywhere. The best of references must be given.

verywhere. The best of references must be given.

H. C. TILTON.

Allen's Grove, Wilworth Co., Wis., Jan. 2, 1865.

Zion's Berald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1865.

Terms of the Herald, 2.50 per year, in advance.

HERALD BUSINESS. The Agent and his clerks beg indulgence another week. Though working day and night, it has been impossible to get all their business on

ooks. They hope to bring up this week. EXPLANATORY.—Subscribers will understand the dates affixed to their address on the paper as indicating the time to which they are credited on our books. When they make remittance, they may look to see the figures changed to respond; and this will be our receipt for the same. The su igures which will hereafter appear when credit is given, is o and figures appended in some cases to the address of preachers is of similar import.

"CONGREGATIONALISTS ARE BOUND TO SPREAD CONGREGATIONALISM."

The above is taken as "the text" for an ar ticle by Rev. John P. Gulliver to The New York Independent, of December 29th. When the question for combined action comes up for ren, preparatory to an attempt to spread "Congregationalism" over the already wide and ever widening fields of the West, they find that the local churches have altogether too much independence. There is a lack of that practical connectionalism which is necessary for united, prompt, harmonious, and efficient action. Much time is now lost in attempting to comhine the energies of the whole denomination place where the people are ready to receive it into unity of purpose in order to accomplish a We wish that every evangelical denomination given object. They are disscussing a propo- in the country was as wide awake and as eager sition to remedy this defect in their system by to do the same for its peculiar system; then

to Christian effort, and they long to take possession of them. For this purpose they are now seeking to unite the whole denomination that they may employ all their available means and influence in spreading their doctrines and policy all over the country. The formation of "national council," in which representatives from all their local societies may meet, discuss propositions, mature plans, and inaugurate omprehensive measures, seems to them to be n the order of necessary means and arrangements. In doing that we think they will act wisely, so far as adapting means to desired ends is concerned.

While they are compelled to seek to create stronger connectional ties for the sake of greater efficiency, we hope our own denomination will see and appreciate the importance of not suffering the strengh of our own connectional ism in any degree to diminish. We hope they will see even what we believe they ought to see, that we should act wisely in strengthening and increasing our own connectional bonds of union. That is not, however, the point of discussion in this article.

We give the following extracts from the article in the Independent to show how highly our Congregational brethren think of them selves and of their peculiar ecclesiastical system. Perhaps in a philosophical point of view this may help us to understand why they place so low an estimate on other denominations, es pecially our own. The author evidently tries to write as if he felt kindly towards other denominations, but his logical conclusions greatly embarrass him.

We have also referred to the fact that Congrega tionalism will spread, by a spontaneous local demand over the whole land, whether existing Congregationa Churches wish it or not, and that we must prepar ourselves for the greatness which will thus be thrus upon us. We now wish to show that this greatnes

out by our own lofty endeavor.

We must, however, put in a disclaimer at the outset. When we set forth the excellences of Congregationalism, we do not mean to say that there are no excellences in any other form of church polity. gationalism, we do not mean to say that there are no excellences in any other form of church polity. Presbyterianism is a good system of its kind; elaborate, compact, and thoroughly in harmony with its grand principle. If we were Presbyterians, we would be one of the high church sort, hostile to all mongrels and mixtures with other and incongruous polities. No system can work well except as it is worked according to its own genius. Presbyterianism has its genius, Methodism has its, while Episcopalianism is not defective in the matter of idiosyncracies; and not defective in the matter of idiosyncracies; and each of these is adapted to produce its own peculiar We cannot find them in the New ings behind them for others to appropriate when they searched the Scriptures for a church polity. They incorporated into Congregationalism every feature for which they could find the slightest authority in the word of God. Yet other church forms have been permitted, in the providence of God, to spring

But still we say Congregationalism bears in its bosom blessings for this renovated nation such as no other system of church polity is capable of bestowing, and the solemn duty is placed upon Congregationalists, by the great Head of the church, to see to it that the nation receives these blessings abundantly, generously, up to the full measure of its capacity to appro-

ously, up to the full measure of its capacity to appropriate and enjoy them.

In the foreground we place the fact which Congregationalists (with whom alone we are now reasoning,) of course, fully belive, that our church polity is that which had the preference of our Divine Master and his immediate followers, whose binding and loosing he accepts as own act. We do not deny that, "on account of the hardness of our head." account of the hardness of our hearts," or for some other reason, he has since permitted other devices— patristic and mediæval, Scotch and Dutch, Lutheran and Wesleyan, and so through the list—to spring up and to become established. But Congregationalism,

people, and its merits and advantages are pointed out to them. Some of the people assign another reason for my success, viz., my partial deafness. They boldly aver that if a no is given to my solicitation, that I am suddenly afficted with a bad "spell;" but that if a yes is spoken, I experience a miraculous and instantaneous cure, and become quite smart at hearing. Ab, well, let the good people solve the problem in their oan way, provided they will give me S2.50 cach, and ke me send for Zion's Herald to their address. May hosts of new subscribers yet pour in upon you. So prays your old friend,

R. DONKERBLEY.

SYMPATHY FOR REV. C. N. SMITH.

The following Resolutions of condolence were adopted by the Preachers' Meeting, Monday, Jan. 2, and ordered to be published in the Herald:

E. A. Mannino, Secretary.

In view of the sad affliction that has recently befallen our dear Brother C. N. Smith and family, in the aggravating death in a Southern prison that has recently befallen our dear Brother C. N. Smith and family, in the aggravating death in a Southern prison that what his system of church polity was selected by Christ and the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

What greatly strengthens this view, is the fact that this system of church polity was selected by Christ and his apostles for a time of national convulsion and family on heartfelt sympathy with them in this sorrowful hour, and our prayer that the event may be sanctified to their spiritual good, especially to the surviving brother, their only remaining child.

2. That we recognize in the psinful circumstances attendant upon this bereavement additional cause for prayer to Almighty God in behalf of our poor prisoners, now groaning under the barbarism developed by this war; and that he may interpose in behalf of the speedy overthrow of this accursed rebellion.

is proving itself, in the present storm, the best political "sea-boat" the world ever saw.

We learn from the above, what we neve knew before, that Congregationalism, as church polity, is claimed as a divine institution, formed under the superintending care of the Saviour, and "received not the sanction of his permission merely, but of his authority.' Other ecclesiastical systems are innovatio nauthorized and spurious, springing up and existing "on account of the hardness of on hearts," which God merely tolerates as he formerly did polygomy and divorce among the Patriarchs and Jews, and as he now tolerates aristocracies, monarchies, and despotisms in civil governments. The very existence of other organizations, and especially their prosperity, must be a standing demonstration of he amazing depths of divine mercy. How thankful we ought to be that God has spared as so long, and given us so many precious opportunities to repent and become members of he truly apostolic church!

We ought to feel much obliged to the writer for his great kindness, condescension, and catholicity expressed in the following sentence: We say that the simple existence of thes churches and their successful performance of church functions, may be regarded as an indication that 'the Lord hath need of them.'" As

the quotation in the last part of the sentence is taken from scripture, and refers exclusively to certain "long eared" animals mentioned in Matt. xxi. 2. other denominations will doubt. less take the implied comparison as a high compliment to their dignity and importance We should think that if Christ superintended the formation of that wonderfully perfect system he would certainly provide for that arm consideration among our Congregational breth- of the service inside the organization. We can see no necessity for this amazing toleration of outsiders, as plenty of those "ecclesiastical instrumentalities" may be found within the sanction of his authority."

We heartily commend the zeal of this high

toned Congregationalist. We would not have him or his brethren abate one iota from their earnestness to extend their system into every forming a "National Council of Congregation- the gospel would soon be proclaimed to all the They see rich and extensive fields opening greatly rejoice. We hope our Methodist brethren especially, by observing the commendable zeal of some of the Congregationalists, wil be thoroughly aroused to prosecute with all their increasing ability the work which they believe themselves called of God to accomplish None of us will be disturbed by the unwar ranted assumption of an exclusive divine au thority for Congregationalism—the latest out cropping of a new form of popery. We be lieve that that form of church polity is mos acceptable to God, and therefore most divine which is best adapted under the circumstances to effectually preach the gospel to all the people and bring lost sinners to Christ. Judged by that and by the success which has thus far attended her labors, Methodism is willing to refer the whole question of a divine call to the work, of the authority and sanction of the great Head of the church, to the calm verdic of mankind, given in the presence of Christ's own words-"By their fruits ve shall know

HOW TO APPLY THE RULE.

We have received several letters from per ons asking for information in regard to the application of the law of the "tenth." W are glad to have this evidence that the people are thinking upon the subject. If our views on this point are of any value to any of ou eaders, we willingly submit them.

We understand the law to apply simply come, not to capital; to the gains of busiess, and not to the stock in trade. All that one receives as wages or salary for service rendered, belongs properly to "income." As we inderstand the subject, one tenth of all yearly ncome or increase, of all wages and salaries, of all the net gains of business, and of all in crease from capital or invested funds, belongs the Lord, and should be sacredly dedicate to him and faithfully appropriated to his caus Out of the nine tenths remaining we are to upport ourselves and our families, and give to vailable means allow.

other causes as faith and love may prompt, and Whatever one has to pay for hired labo whatever his income necessarily costs him be vond his own labor and that of his family, hould be taken from the gross amount of pr duct, as that is not properly income, but rather the price paid for income over and above his own labor. This should be deducted. What remains as net income, after deducting such ecessary cost, should be tithed. For instance, farmer has gathered a harvest which is worth \$1,000; but it cost him, besides his own time and services, for seed and hired labor, \$300; deducting this, there remains \$700 subject to the law of tithing. The same principle will apply to the merchant, to the mechanic, or to any person engaged in any other business he necessary outlay for obtaining the income should be deducted. The remainder only is subject to a divinely imposed tax of ten per cent. We do not think, however, that anything paid for the support of one's family should be reckoned as any part of the cost of his yearly income. To this properly belongs what is paid for the services of physicians, nurses, and domestics, life insurance, insurance and taxes upon the homestead. The whole cost of living, including the above, in our judgment, should come out of the remaining nine tenths. When the tenth has been conscientiously devoted and faithfully given to the Lord, it is our firm belief that the remaining nine tenths, with God's blessing thus se-

cured, will spend better, and go farther in the very young people, and of all those in whose support of any family, than the ten tenths will life and death nothing of special interest and say that poor families and persons of small Lord." income, can afford to give the tenth. As we view the subject, they cannot afford to with-

Let no one misunderstand our position or of clearness we will here re-state some of the

supporting the ministry and sustaining the will soon be followed by all. preaching of the gospel at home, and for spreading it abroad in other lands. What we give to not be included in the "Lord's tenth." To this conclusion we must come if we follow the analogies of the Old Testament.

2. The "tenth" is only the lowest part of the scale, even for the support of the gospel. The poor should never give less: the rich, who can do it without embarrassing their business or their families, should often give more, and rise above the tenth according as the Lord prospers them and the cause of the gospel de mands. As the claims on our benevolence are much greater under the gospel dispensation than they were under the Mosaic, the New Testament standard of giving cannot fall be low that of the Old Testament, but should rise above it in proportion to the increase of our

privileges and corresponding obligations. We believe our heavenly Father would have all and each one bear a share in the responsi bility of evangelizing the world, become regu lar and systematic in benevolent contributions, and under no circumstances give to God less than a tenth, but often more, and as much more as their love and faith would prompt, their means allow, and the necessities of the cause demand. The Lord will take care that no one shall suffer for any judicious gift made to his cause. He promises a hundred fold in this life, and in the world to come life ever-

FLATTERING THE DEAD.

Complaints come to us occasionally tha some of our obituary notices are false, giving credit to the dead for characteristics and good qualities which while living they were known not to possess; and that when these untruthful eulogies are read in the neighborhoods where the deceased lived, harm is done to the caus of religion, and prejudices are created against the Herald. We have no means of knowing. when such obituaries come to hand, that they are either fulsome in praise, or false in statement; if we knew it, they would certainly be entirely rejected, or toned down to the limits of truth. We have been told that persons who were infidels all their lives, and dying without any change of sentiments, were afterwards endorsed in our obituary columns as worthy saints, and their example commended for the imitation of others; that notoriously disloyal persons, when once under the sod, are represented as strongly devoted to the Union cause; and many other things of like character.

We exceedingly regret this, but we shall always be liable to impositions of this kind, unject. To protect ourselves, the paper and the public, we shall be obliged to do it. With the new year, we must inaugurate a new, better and safer policy.

1. Every obituary must be duly signed by the full name of some responsible person, with the name of the town and State where the writer resides. The preacher in charge is the proper person to write and sign it : but in case he does not write it, we shall be obliged to require his approval or endorsement, unless we are satisfied that it is all right by other evidence equivalent to the preacher's endorsement. Our readers will see, from what we have already suffered, that for safety we must adopt this course, in all cases where the parties are not sufficiently known to us. We want to feel satisfied that what is stated in obituaries has one it the impress of truth. Let all our readers take note of the above, and not expect us to publish their notices not thus properly accredited. But what shall we do when the preachers themselves write such obituaries as are specified above? Arraign them at the next Conference, and put them on trial for immorality; specification, gross misrepresentation of facts stated by them in an obituary of Mr. X.

Y. Z. Besides a proper understanding of all the facts, the writer of an obituary should have a conscience keenly alive to the sacred claims of truth; and no sympathy with friends, or any other consideration, should bribe him into an exaggerated or false statement. There is moral responsibility about this, and much care should be taken to keep within the limits of known truth.

2. We must insist upon a further condensation of such notices. Let only what pertains to the death and character of the deceased be included. All that is essential to the proper exhibition of Christian character can be truthfully and sufficiently stated in fewer words the is ordinarily employed. Let the prayers for living mourners be offered at the funeral, or afterwards in secret, and not sent us for publication. They form no part of the character of the dead, and as we have no room for them in the Herald, do not write them for us to strike out. We say the same in regard to selected poetry. We cannot afford the space for it in obituaries. Save your ink and paper, and do not send it to be stricken out by us. It is unnecessary to tell our readers that the pious dead "have gone to heaven;" that they self in such an uncomfortable position, but we do not se are "with Jesus," and "will shine forever around the throne of God and the samh" We have no readers but can infer all that, if they know that the departed "died in the Lord." Leave out all that unnecessary rhetoric. We do not need to be told that the friends are greatly afflicted, that they deeply mourn their loss. We take that for granted, and should think something was wrong if it were not so Leave that out too. Tell us simply what it is best for the public to know about the departed. The partialities of friends will generally lead one to say more than is profitable; more than is in good taste to say except in the private circles of endeared friendship. It is equally unnecessary for the preacher in charge to tell us how faithful he has been in visiting the sick. and all the questions there asked and answered. That will be well in his private diary; but the public are not interested in it. So we say, give ns in plain, simple language all that is neces sary to place the subject fairly and truthfully before the reader, and there stop, unless there is something of unusual interest about it. 3. Let the decease of small children, and

without that blessing. We have not space to importance occurred, be simply announced argue that point now, but in that faith we hon- among the deaths. It is a great thing to say estly and firmly stand. On that principle we of a departed friend, "He died happy in the

Take pains, brethren, to conform to thes rules. Remember that every line of obituary notices is worth twenty-five cents at present prices. We are willing to give all the space the subject of giving the tenth. For the sake for this purpose that will benefit the church or the public, and we want to stop at that point. Some of our notices have been well written 1. The tenth should be given exclusively for and with sufficient brevity. To those brethren the support of the public worship of God, for we tender our thanks, and hope their example

There is a growing opposition to so man obituary notices in the Herald. Some write the poor and to other benevolent causes should them on children three and four years old sometimes even on infants. Now between thos who would exclude all, and those who would publish all at greater length, we propose to strike the happy medium, and give brief notice containing all important facts connected with the death of such church members as will do the public good by being properly set before them in public print.

> THE CALL FOR A STATE POLICE.—The art cle on our fourth page, on the subject of a State Police for the City of Boston," should be carefully read by every advocate for Temperance, and every friend of law and order. Then large cities, with an overgrown popnlation of vicious persons flowing into them from all parts of the world, become so corrup or so weak, that they will not or cannot properly enforce the wholesome laws of the Com nonwealth, it is time for the State, or the sovereign people thereof, to take the matter into their own hands. The good of the State, the safety and well being of a large majority of its inhabitants living in rural districts and small towns, may require and demand a "State Police" for all delinquent cities refusing or neglecting to enforce the laws. The friends of the temperance cause think the time has come to lay this matter fairly before the people for their calm verdict and decisive action on the true merits of the case.

If the city government will properly enforce the laws of the State, we think it much better that the whole matter be left to them; but if they will not do it, and the material, social, and moral interests of the State as a whole suffer in consequence of their delinquency then we say let the law be enforced by some properly constituted authorities of the State hen we say, give us a "State Police." As Boston has utterly failed for many years to enforce the Statute laws of the State in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and as the city authorities affirm that they cannot enforce them, let the people immediately and kindly propose to assist them in this important municipal duty, by furnishing them with a strong and efficient State police force, and see that they do their duty.

We understand that petitions for such a poice have been sent into all the towns and neighorhoods to be circulated among the people to obtain their signatures, and to go before the present Legislature. We hope those petitions will be promptly and numerously signed, and that the present Legislature will grant their re-

ogy.-The Editor of the Recorder is in favor of the Old and New School Presbyterian, the Dutch Reformed, and Congregational Churches uniting in the work of making a Hymn Book which they can use in their public worship. He thinks one much better than any now in use could be brought out in this way. He places the Methodist Hymn Book rather low in the scale of merit, as is evident from the following extract:

It must not be forgotten, the difference among our best hymn books is not great. Of the ten best the very poorest is good enough. The great mass of hymns is the same in all It is a much more important question with the book-trade which of them shall become popular, than with those who use the books. ably the Methodist hymn book is inferior to any one extensively used among us: even the hymns of the Wesleys are often omitted. Still the book is in use from Maine to Cali fornia, wherever there is Methodist worship. It yields a large revenue. There is no que tion that the denomination would suffer in more ways than one, if various books of enterprising publishers should be substituted for this, the property of the "Methodist Book

Some people have a peculiar way of seeing things outside of their own denomination, especially if the things are inside of the Methodist lenomination. That must be a very pleasing glass to look through, which makes our own things appear greatly superior to similar things belonging to somebody else. Seen through such a glass our doxy is always right, and your doxy is always wrong.

BISHOP SIMPSON will address the Boston Young Men's Christian Association in Tremont Temple, on Wednesday evening, January 18 Tickets 25 cts.; with reserved seats 50 cts Persons living out of Boston can procure tick ets through the mail by early addressing L. A Chase, Esq., 43 Washington Street. When this address was delivered in New York, in the 3,000 and 4,000 persons, hundreds were unable to obtain admission. As there will be great rush for seats, it will be wise to secure tickets as soon as possible. MIRACULOUS - SIGHT RESTORED. - Our excelle

friend of the Congregationalist, who, a short time ago could not "see it "—has partially recovered his sight—for in his last issue he says, " his sincerity. We are very sorry that he has placed him how we can afford him any relief without attempting t to have us attempt to do. first page under the above title, by Dr. Cummings, shou

receive, as we trust it will, a careful perusal. We ar sorry that we could not print it all in this number. We shall give the remainder next week, and bespeak a care ful reading of that also. MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES SHOULD BE STAMPED. The following letter was sent to Rev. W. F. Mallalien, i

reply to certain inquiries touching the duty of mir

to put a stamp on the certificates of marriage given b em to the parties married : SIR:-I reply to your letter of the 16th torm enclosed by you, the certificate made by the city clerk, is merely a certificate of record, and under section 160, is exempt from stamp duty. The one made by the person performing the ceremony, however, requires to be stamped, and if duplicates or triplicates are made, they are subject to stamp duty the same as the original.

Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS,

Deputy Commissioner.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD OF 1864 .- We take from t ton Transcript the following list: ure lost Thackeray, Hawtheraft, Park Benjamin, Mrs. lair. The church lost A

lows, and Dr. Potts. Our army mourns the loss of Generals Sedwick, McPherson, Wadsworth, Stephenson, Birney, Rice, Totten and Ransom; while the rebels have lost a still greater number of general officers, including the notorious John Morgan. The navy lost Admiral Storer, Com. W. D. Porter and Capt. Craven. Among statesmen and public mee, we have been called to record the deaths of the following: Joshua R. Giddings, Owen Lovejoy, Caleb B. Smith, Josiah Quincy, A. H. Reeder, N. P. Tallmadge, Gov. Fairbanks, Judge Taney, Wm. L. Dayton and Geo. M. Dallas. Science loses Silliman, Hitchcock and Struve. The following also are to be added to the obituary list: John Leech, the artist; Robson, the actor; Meyerbeer, the composer; and Speke and Gerard, the travelers.

NEW YORK CITY ON ITS WAY TO ROME.-The New York Times reports the following appropriations made re-cently by the Common Council of that city for the benefit ish Institutions. Will some one be kind enough to tell us what the same city government has done to be efit the institutions of Protestant Churches?

\$5,000 for the College of St. Francis Xavier; \$30,000 to the St. Joseph's Asylum; \$15,000 to the Society for Destitute Catholic Children; \$2,000 to the Industrial School of a "Sister Theresa;" and \$3,000 on engrossing a copy of their own resolutions upon the death of Archbishop Hughes.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH is to be held this year at Columbus, Ohio, on Sunday and Monday, Jan. 15 and 16. The Western says, "Arrangements nearly completed. On Sabbath the pulpits of the city will be occupied by distinguished strangers. On Monday morning and afternoon interesting meetings are projected and the grand anniversary meeting will be held on Monday night. The exercises, we understand, will consist of Report, by Dr. Harris, and speeches by returned mission ary Thoburn, Bishop Kingsley, and Dr. Durbin."

THE WEEK OF PRAYER-was duly observed at th Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church, East Bos ton. The meetings held every evening were interesting and well attended by the members of the church. The two Methodist churches in Chelsea held union meetings, as we understand, during the week

A LIBRARY WANTED AT CAMP GILMORE.-About 200 veteran soldiers are at the above camp in Concord N. H. Some are wounded, some with broken constitu tions, all from the front. Any donation of books, period iodicals, or other suitable reading matter, will be thank fally received at the camp. The above facts we learn from Daniel F. Smith, who will take charge of this ob ject. Direct to him at Camp Gilmore, Concord, N. H.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW FOR JAN. 1865 contains 14 articles on the following subjects: Abrahar Lincoln; The Early Church and Slavery; The Record of Venetian Diplomacy; Girard College and its Founder; The Foundation of the Roman Empire; The National Resources; Palfrey's History of New England; Natural Theolgy as a Positive Science; Heraldry New England; Aristocrats' Opinions of Democracy Critical Notices: Recent Publications: Note to Article : No. 204: The Semi-Centenary of the North American Review. Price \$6 a year; single numbers \$1.50.

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER FOR JAN., 1865, has the fol owing list of articles :- The Order of St. Paul and the New Catholic Church; The Unity of the Spririt; St. Francis of Assisi Under the Ban : The Last Phase of Atheism; Hawthorne; The 8th of November; Review of Current Literature. This is a Bi-Monthly, \$5 per an num single numbers \$1.00.

Always well written and scholarly, the articles of both the above works, especially those of a religious bearing, have on them often the visible impress of what is selfstyled "Liberal Christianity." We expect this in the latter, but the North American should be free from it, and in breadth of comprehensiveness and entholicity of spirit, it should be emphatically American, and not cliqueish." as it has appeared to be sometimes. In every other respect the North American is a magnificent Republishers would entirely purge out the sectarian leaven, and give it more "breadth of beam," they would soon find their subscription list greatly enlarged.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHURCHES. THE REVIVAL IS STILL GOING ON AT WILBRAHAM we learn from a private letter. Meetings are attend with great manifestations of divine power, and prospects are encouraging for the continuance of God's saving mercy.

We are having a genuine revival and great religious rosperity in our society.'

HARPSWELL, Mr.-Rev. A. Turner reports the work on his charge as greatly prospering—more than twenty conversions, several backsliders reclaimed, the church greatly quickened, and prospects brightening.

astor during Christmas week. PROVINCETOWN.—The brethren of Wesley Chapel Provincetown, have secured more than \$22,000 for a ne church to be commenced as soon as the necessary arrange ments can be made

NEW YEAR'S GREETING AND SURPRISE .- "In ordance with their time-honored custom," the member f the Hanover Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Bostheir pastor, Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, and presented him with a purse containing nearly \$300 in greenbacks, and his wife with several beautifully engraved pieces of silver ware. That's right, brethren, pass these surprises and onations round, and let all the New England pastors have one apiece except the editor; he does not deserve one All cannot make as princely gifts as the Hanover Street rethren, for they are used to it; but all can do some thing, and show thereby love and good will. We say again, pass them around, brethren. We want to report briefly about twenty such every week, until you get round. It will do you all good.

PREACHERS' AID COLLECTIONS. - Westfield 100, apportionment \$75.

ANOTHER CHURCH DERT PAID .- On the first day he New Year, the members of the St. Paul's Methodist Spiscopal Church in New York, raised the princely sum of \$47,000, enough to pay the entire debt on their church.

CONCORD, N. H .- Rev. D. P. Leavitt received Dec. More Donations .- The Christian Advocate and Jon nal reported last week eight preachers as having rece as donations an aggregate of \$2,488, averaging over each. One preacher received \$550.

RIVERDALE .- A large number of the mem society and congregation of the Riverdale Method Episcopal Church, Gloucester, assembled at the parsage on the evening of the 2d inst., and made their past Rev. S. Chapin, and his wife, a donation of about \$80.

STUDENTS OF MIDDLETOWN COLLEGI IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

their number enlisted in defense of the country. Before they were mustered in, orders came to disband and open ooks for three years, or during the war, when promptly enlisted and entered the service, being mustered in three years ago in May last. At the present time seven remain in the service. They have endured the hardships f the war as well as any other class of young men, and have by their own merits risen from the oned and commissioned officers. Four are lieunants, and two captains. Some were originally from assachusetts. G. D. Sargeant, son of Rev. A. D. Sargeant, of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, enlisted as a private and rose to a third sergeant, then to orderly, then to second lieutenant, then first lieutenant, and now is captain of the old company ular campaign with Gen. McClellan, and is now before Petersburg in Gen. Butler's department, on the extreme Roswell Douglass, of R. S. Douglass, son of owell, has been three and a half years in the service, and full particulars of what is contributed by each department became a first lieutenant from the ranks, and has taken his will be given. It gives new strength to our armies who discharge. A few, it is hoped, will see the end of the war before they leave the service. They have all done the war at the end of their college term, and others at the end of their third year, and all from a conviction of

necticut, afterwards changed to the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, at present under the charge of Colonel Abbott, but originally Brig. Gen. Tyler was Col-

country is being made glad in the accomplishing of the Republic to put down a gigantic rebellion. All honor to those heroic young men who have gone out in the deense of their country.

The California Christlan Advocate says: "Bis Campbell, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, is

of bearing him preach an excellent and able sermon Thanksgiving evening. The sudience was large and at tentive. We noticed quite a number from other concessions. gations in the city, who were evidently deeply into The presence and labors of Bishop Campbell among the colored churches on this coast, we do not doubt, will contribute to their edification and prosperity. The bishop is a man of years, experience and talents, and we trust h will be greatly favored of the Master in the fulfillmen the mission on which he has come to the Pacific.

We have received a letter from Rev. H. M. Blake the Pine Street Church, Portland, in which he inform that he only fainted with the cold, instead of being stricker with paralysis, as reported in the Herald last week, W. published according to a written statement of facts sent us from Portland. The writer was at fault, and not the printers. We are glad, however, to have an opportunit of making the desired correction.

The Rev. Joseph Entwisle, of the British Wesleyan Conference, died at Moorside, on December 8, while cor ducting public service. "He had just given out the second two lines of the first hymn for the service, and while the fourth line was being sung he, quietly sank down in the pulpit, breathed a few times, and then died." H was in the 67th year of his age, and the 42d of his minis

The Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, D.D., one of the found.

of the Mission of the American Board among the Chor taws, has entered into rest. He labored among that tribe with great usefulness and fidelity more than forty-five years. He found the Choctaws a nation of pagans; he died among them as truly a Christian people as our or The Board has long been cut off from intercourse with that mission, and although this event took place in April last, it now for the first time is announced in the North The case of the infidel Bishop, Colenso, continues to xcite great attention in England. Having denied the

right of the Bishop of Capetown to depose him, he ap peals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.
The most eminent legal counsel is instuduced, the deposed Bishop's counsel having volunteered their services fees. Who can tell when and what the end will be ? The Massachusetts Senate last Thursday elected Rev Geo. Ellis, D.D., of Charlestown, Unitarian, for its char lain; and the House of Representatives elected for the

chaplain, Rev. S. F. Upham, of Lowell, Methodist. The haplain of the United States Senate, Rev. Dr. Channing is a Unitarian : and Rev. Dr. Bowman, of Indiana Ashr ry University Methodist, is Chanlain of the House

WEEKLY SUMMARY. From the War.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. - A bearer of dis atches from Gen. Sherman arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 5th inst., and stated that the army was resting fo nother great campaign. Gen. Kilpatrick was watching Hardee's movements. It is stated that the rebels ser 50 locomotives and several hundred cars from Savanna toward Florida before Gen. Sherman occupied the city The railroad is not finished from Savannah to the Gu and it connects with no railroad to the interior of the South, except by way of Savannah; so that those care aud locomotivies cannot be run off by the rebels. A citizen of Savannah writes to the New York Post that up the time Gen. Sherman broke the road, Lee's army has received 11,000 head of cattle per week over it, from Florida and Southern Alabama

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—It is stated that Hood succeeded in crossing the Tennessee River above Florence, Ala. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says Hood left half his army in Tennessee, and that "In cavalry we still have at least 60,000 mounted men to or erate in the Gulf States. Every mile of railroad shall h stroyed, every foundry and mill burned, every bridge broken down, and every horse and mule taken." It is reported that Hood has been ordered to Tuscaloosa, Ala bout 70 miles south of the Tennessee harder to recrui his army. It is hinted that Gen. Thomas will soon be heard from in another direction. A dispatch of the 3d inst. says the Tennessee campaign is ended. Hood ha 18,000 men, half of his army, and 8 guns remaining. Our official list of prisoners numbers over 10,000, and 9,000 deserters have reported.

On the 13th ult. a cavalry force of 2.000 left Louis na for a raid upon the railroads in Southern Alabama. After successfully accomplishing their work they returned. Dec. 13, Gen. Granger was reported to be at Franklin

Creek, 30 miles from Mobile.

Domestic ican of the 25th ult. contains the proceedings of a publi neeting called by the mayor and a large number of infin ential citizens to take into consideration matters relative o the welfare of the city. Resolutions were adonted

"1. That we accept the position of the surrender of the city, and in the language of the President of the United States seek to have peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution, leaving all questions which remain, to be adjusted by the peaceful means of legislation, conference "2. That laying aside all differences and burving by

cones, we will use our best endeavors to bring back the resperity and commerce we once enjoyed.

"3. We do not put ourselves in the position of a conquered city, asking terms of a conquerer, but claim the mmunities and privileges contained in the proclamation and message of the President of the United States, an all legislation in Congress in reference to a people situate

s we are.

"4. That we ask the Governor to call a convention of o our thanks. Copies of these resolutions were ordered to be for-

varded to the President of the United States, the Governor of Georgia, General Sherman, and to the Mayors of Augusta, Columbus, Macon and Atlanta. This resolving themselves back into the Union, and asking the Governo to give the people of Georgia an opportunity to reveal nether or not they wish to continue the war, does no look like the deadly hate and unendurable loathing which Jeff. Davis' organs would fain make Europe believe is Let the people patriotically respond to the President's call for men, so as to enable our victorious armies to continue their onward march until the military power of the ebellion is broken, and with the blessing of God we will soon show to Europe that we are one people. But if we ermit our armies to be depleted and the tide of battle to coll back, the rebels may purchase foreign intervention by promising to emancipate their slaves, and through this

eans incalculably aggravate the nation's difficulties. There being much destitution in the city, and no emloyment by which a livelihood may be gained, Colone ulian Allen was sent North by the Mayor and Common Council of Savannah, and with the consent of General Sherman, to purchase food and other necessary articles. The New York Chamber of Commerce appointed a Comlittee, on the 5th inst., to receive subs passed resolutions calling for aid. It is said that the cotton taken at Sav

valid claim hereafter they will be reimbursed. UNITED STATES TREASURY RECEIPTS .- Mr. Fessen len has directly and indirectly made public the following tement of the Treasury receipts during the month of

\$97,841,218 81current expenditures, exclusive of interest account A NOBLE DONATION .- The workmen in the Port nouth and Kittery Navy Yard are giving one day's P to the relief of the sick and wounded, through the Chritian Commission, and sent \$3,500 to Charles Demond,

\$25,000,000 0

\$2,837,533 27 33,042,250 00

16,581,550 20,249,983

108,962

the Commission. More is coming. When it is all sent ANNUAL MORTALITY OF BOSTON -For the year of ing 1864 there were 5,109 deaths in this city, an incres of 410 from 1863. The principal cause of death, as usua

quarters of the total number of deaths were person reign birth, or those born of foreign parents MARRIAGES AND DEATHS .- During the year 1864 th

number of intentions of marriage issued from the City Registrar's office in this city was 2,959. In 1863, 2,505 ncrease in 1864, 454. The actual number of marriage will not probably vary greatly from the

EVERY CHURCH MAY HAVE AN ORGAN.-It seen

marvelous that a thin strip of metal, an inch and a hallong, can be made to vibrate so as to produce a full smooth, and sonorous tone, which can scarcely be distinguished, even by a practised ear, from that of an orgal pipe; yet this is the result attained in the Cabinet Organ made by Mason & Hamlin, of Boston. Reeds have cease to produce "reedy" sounds, and the most delicate and fastidious tympanum may luxuriate in the silver tones modern instruments, especially those from the factory of

M. & H., who have, indeed, done much toward the many relous change and improvement referred to firm, and is a moderate export duty on articles that could bear it with the Cabinet Organ was introduced by this firm, and is a moderate export duty on articles that could bear it with a moderate approximation so at balumt of a moderate export duty on articles that could bear it with the received improvement upon the Melodeon; having great articles and perhaps some other products. He said that wind. As its merits become known, it must be widely introduced by this first a received and the release of the result of the r lars procures an instrument with correspondingly greater variety and advantages. Every Sunday School may now rejoice with an organ, and even feeble churches may "play upon an instrument" in the praise of God.—New York

HENRY A. WISE'S ESTATE.-Wise's farm has been confiscated by government and several schools for contrabands are located upon it, the teachers occupying the found in the house, among numerous other papers, a plan sel forgiveness to them, for "the people of Massachusetts Jeff. Davis and several other prominent men in the South. Gov. Wise approved the execution of John Brown; now the school house, the free press, the free ballot, and all the John Brown's photograph is hanging in the ex-governor's independent manhood of our ewn New England liberty parlor. The estate is situated about eight miles from Nor-

The New York Herald publishes statistics showing less than \$20,000 each or losses by the war. This amount exceeds the losses for any previous year within the last ten, and adding the smaller losses would amount to nearly principle and faith which will command the friendship of

On the 1st of January, 1865, five of the patriots of the Revolution were living, namely: Lemuel Cook, who resides at Clarendon, N. Y., and does not know his age; Samuel Downing resides at Edinburg, Saratoga County, N. V. and is 98 years old: William Hutchins resides at Penobscot, Me., and is 100 years old; Alexander Maroney resides at Yates, Orleans County, N. Y., and is 94 years old; James Barham lives in Missouri, and is 100

The clerks in the departments at Washington are making such organized and threatening demands for increased and he was soon favorably known and appreciated in pay that it is proposed to introduce a bill into Congress providing that all vacancies in the clerical force in the various departments shall be filled by soldiers and sailors disabled by wounds received in battle, who are competent to perform the duties, or who may be quickly instructed therein; and that the present incumbents may be changed as rapidly as they can be without detriment to the public

There was nothing of special interest in the report of the proceedings of Congress, and we therefore omit it, with items of interest. The anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution was introduced in the House, and it was

During the year 1864, 404 lives were lost and 1,846 The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for which Edwin Ray is agent, at No. 20 State Street, Boston—have issued during the year ending Nov. 1, 1864, 7,583 new policies, insuring \$20,785, on which the premiums amount to \$2,005,483 82. 183, on which the premiums amount to \$2,005,483 82. Interest on investments, \$626,339 95; losses paid, \$471,-462, which is \$154, 877 95 received for interest more than paid for losses during the year. This is without doubt the largest amount of business ever done by any Life Insurance Company in the world in one year.—Boston Post.

Military and Naval.

Lieut. Commander Cushing, commanding the gunboat Monticello, went on shore, on the 4th inst., and destroyed a new Englsh blockade-runner. He is the man that detroved the rebel iron-clad Albemarle.

the 1st inst., but the earth fell back upon its original site, their independence they throw their territory "to the so that there is no connection between the mouth of the hands of Britain, France and Spain, rather than yield it canal and the river above. In its present condition the to the Yankees." canal is useless, and it would take a fortnight to remove the dirt; this could not be done without first silencing the rebel guns bearing upon the mouth of the canal.

steamer Sea King, is now actively engaged in the destrucof the U. S. ship Saratoga. She carries four 68-pound- a way of escape for us and will disappoint our en ers smooth-bore, two 32 pound rifled, and two 12-pound- Let our faith fail not." ers smooth-bore.

A dispatch received on the 5th inst. from Gen. Sherman's army, states that but 12 soldiers had died of disease since they had reached Savannah.

Last week the Secretary of War started on a trip to Fortress Monroe, Hilton Head and Savannah, to consult with the Generals relative to supplies, the exchange of prisoners, and the freeing and organizing the slaves of Georgia.

Commander Napoleon Collins, who seized the pirate Florida, has been detached from the command of the

Wachusett, and is to regard himself as awaiting orders. The pirate Olustee escaped from Wilmington, N. C., on Christmas night, while the attention of the fleet was directed toward Fort Fisher. On the next day he was discovered and chased some distance by the United States steamer Lillian, but the pirate having five heavy guns turned upon his pursuer, and the Lillian having only two

guns beat a hasty retreat.

The sentence of Commodore Wilkes has been revoked by the President, and he is to be restored to his old posi-

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature me and organized, Jan. 4, by the election of the old officers. Mr. Field having been re elected President of the Senate er of the House by a unanimous vote. Gov. Andrew delivered his address to both branches of the Legislature on the 6th inst. He said that "by the blessing of Almighty God the people of Massachusetts witness to-day the inauguration of a new political year under circumstances in which the victories of the past, blended with bright and well-grounded hope for the future, assure the early return of National Peace, the firm establishment of Liberty, and auspicate the lasting glory of the Republic." The State debt is \$22,893,972.56, an increase of \$14,372, 935 since the war began. But if the State has increased its debt, the people have increased their savings, for the amount deposited in savings banks alone, during the past four years, is over \$3,000,000 more than the whole war debt, showing "that the very depositors of savings, out of this increased agg egate of their modest earnings saved and deposited, could lend money enough to pay the whole war debt of the Commonwealth, and have left on deposit as much as they had when the war began, and more than \$3,000,000 besides." The State has \$14,669,293 of productive property that is available for paying the debt.

In reference to coast defense, the Governor says the 935 since the war began. But if the State has increased

ductive property that is available for paying the debt.

In reference to coast defense, the Governor says the funds appropriated by the Legislates of the plants of the Legislates of the Legisl of such a foundry. It has been urged on Congress by the present Secretary of War, as a national duty. And I am ashamed to believe that the chief obstacles in the way of such legislation are local jealousies as to the place to

"The amount raised by the cities and towns, by voluntary taxation, for the support of the Public Schools, (including only wages of teachers, fuel, care of fires and school rooms,) for the school-year 1863-4, was \$1,536, Latters Received from Dec. 31 to Jan. 7.

Solution and over any previous year of \$35,813.18."

There was paid for tuition alone, in Academies and Private Schools, \$394,071.09, an increase for the year of \$57,523.14. The amount expended for popular education in Massachusetts, exclusive of Collegiate and Professional Schools, exceeds \$3,000,000 annually."

The Governor recommends "that \$3 instead of \$1.50 raised by taxation, for each scholar, be made the condition on which its distributive share of the annual income of the school fund shall be received by each town. Three dollars is less than one half the average sum now raised by the towns, and unless the sum required by law is increased, the conditions imposed by law will fail of being an influential motive for the fund which omits to keep its school open six months in each year."

Latters Received from Dec. 31 to Jan. 7.

S E Ames—O W Adams—A P Aiken 2—E M Anthony—M P Alderman—B S Arey—J E Akeley—C Andrews—A F Barad—T Bradley—S C Brown—Geo W Brewster—C Brown—I T Bradley—S C Brown—Geo W Brewster—C Brown—I T Bradley—S C Brown—Geo W Brewster—C Brown—I T Bradley—S C Brown—Geo W H Clark—J M Collier—H A Cutting—J Wesley Cole—A C Antacrea—J C Chark—J M Collier—H A Cutting—J Wesley Cole—A C Antacrea—J C Claffor—E S Chase—J C Cook—H W Carleton—J Clark—W O Cady—J Chase—J Cook—H W Carleton—J Clark—W O Cady—J Cook—H W Carleton—J Clark—W O Cady—J Cook—H W Carleton—J Clark—W O Cady—J W Dill—C B Dunn—J Enright 2—S K Ellis—L L Eastman—H F Forest—W B Fenlason—E Fenno—W H Foster—A Folsom—D L Fulley—J S Fish—J Gill—S Greene—F T George.—N Green—I E Gardiner—J B Goold—S S Gross—C H Glazer—I Goro—W H Hulley H Hullman—Geo Howard—C N Hinckley—L F Hurl—T Hill—D Holden—S H Brown—C H Hulley—B Hullman—Geo Howard—C N Hinckley—L F Hurl—T Hill—D Holden—S H Brown—C H Control—W Fores—W H Folder—B H College 314.31, being an increase this last year of \$102,299.11

M. & H., who have, indeed, done much toward the mar- | ment to amend the Federal Constitution so as to admit of It is, in fact, a very efficient church organ policy of the Confederacy to establish a system of export thin a small compass, not easy to get out of duties, and decrease the impost duties at the same time duties, and decrease the import duties, at the same time smuggled goods into the United States by means of the rivers and the extended frontier, thus breaking down our ommerce and our manufactures, disorganizing and debasing our labor, making the great West especially dependent upon them for imports, and thus from interest and

ociation, fit it to fall into the hands of the South. He believes "the statesmanship of the future gives cause for more anxiety than any military concern of the present." Regarding the masses at the South as " cheathouse as a residence. The officers who confiscated the place ed, misguided, conscribed, overwhelmed," he would counof secession drawn up by Wise in 1857, and approved by remember that the poor oppressed democracy of Georgia and the Carolinas are their brethren. We fight to carry to the people of the slave-ridden South." "So, too, le the color of an African extraction, so long the badge of slavery, cease to be the badge of exclusion from any of the losses by fire during the past year to be \$28,522,000 the privileges of citizenship. Let intelligent manhood in the loyal States, without counting losses amounting to enjoy that recognition and reap its due reward. Then we will restore government, order and society. Then we

> the nations, the sympathy of mankind, and the benedic ion of God. THE NEW HAMPSHIBE UNION STATE CONVENTION. The Convention met at Concord, Jan. 4, and nominated Frederick Smyth, of Manchester, for Governor, by acclamation. Hon. Frederick Smyth is a native of Candia, New Hampshire, and about 46 years of age. Being of humble circumstances in his youth he obtained employ ment as a mgrobant's clerk. His integrity, persoverance and industry in a comparatively few years brought him forward to the first rank of the business men of that city,

> MAINE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature met, Jan. 4, and David B. Stewart was chosen President of the Senate, and Wm. A. P. Dillingham Speaker of the House On the 5th inst. Gov. Cony delivered his message. The State debt is \$5,337,000; a tax of one mill on the value tion of 1860 would pay the debt.

THE CRY OF DESPAIR.—The Richmond Sentinel, Jeff Davis' organ, in an editorial respecting the prospects and duties of the Confederates, says: "It becomes us coolly and calmly to look into the cir-imstances of our condition and adopt with firmness and ergy such a policy as wisdom may point out and our cessity constrain. It is childish to whine under misfornecessity constrain. It is childish to whine under misfor-tune. It is cowardly to sink under it. It is absurd to be enfeebled by it. A brave man struggling with adversity is worthy of special admiration—a spectacle for gods and

"We think that our late reverses have done much "We think that our late reverses have done much towards preparing the minds of our people for the most extreme sacrifices, if they shall be adjudged necessary to the success of our cause. And, in truth, they are not sacrifices at all when compared with our situation. If subjugated, it is a question simply whether we shall give for our own uses, or whether the Yankees shall take for theirs. Subjugation means emancipation and confiscation."

At all events they must be saved from the Yankees. "Of all the people on earth we should have most reason to loathe and to dread them. Any terms with any other would be preferable to subjugation to them. The mouth of the Dutch Gap Canal was blown up on Therefore it is suggested that if they are unable to gain

The Enquirer, in commenting on the Sentinel's article. says Europe will not recognize them, because it believes they " have rushed into the war merely for negro slavery." The rebel steamer Shenandoah, formerly the British To free themselves of this prejudice, and "if it be necessary to convince the world that we are fighting for the tion of our commerce. This report was received in New self-government of the whites, that we should liberate the York, on the 2d inst., from Capt. T. W. Hanson of brig negroes, and if that liberation can be made to secure our Susan, captured Nov. 4, on her way from Cardiff to Rio recognition and the guaranty of England and France to Grande. The rebel steamer is a full rigged ship, with our independence, we believe that the people of these rolling topsails, iron lower masts and bowsprit, and capa- States would not hesitate to make the sacrifice." The ble of steaming eleven knots. The pirate had captured | Sentinel says "Providence will not suffer us to go down three vessels before the Susan; and the ship Kate Prince | if we show a proper devotion, a proper wisdom and a was afterward captured and bonded. The Shenandoah is proper courage. Let our wise men plan, let our brave commanded by a Marylander named Wardell, formerly men fight, and let our good men pray, God will open up

The Richmond papers of Jan. 6 announce the death by paralysis of Gen. Sterling Price.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Jan. 7. JC Allen, O W Adams, J Adams, J Q Adams, J Allen, W C Applebee, S Austin, F B Abbott, E M Anthony, P Aiken, Chas Andrews, J Adams, H C Atwater, B S rey, W M Ayres, E W Angell, M P Alderman 2, D Atkins, Allen, A Anderson.

Allen, W C Applebes, S Austin, F B Abbott, E M Anthony, A P Aiken, Chas Andrews, J Adams, H C Atwater, B S Arey, W M Ayres, E W Angell, M P Alderman 2, D Atkins, S Allen, A Anderson.

F Brownell, L Blodgett, N Boothby, L R S Browster, J T Benton, J M Bean, G W Barber, A N Bodish, G Briggs, W McBray, T H Bailey, P Bennett, R Brown, L Blodgett, D T Barrett, Mrs B Bowles, W D Bridge, C M Balley, B C Brainard, G Bryant, L R S Browster, J Bean, E Benton, J B Bishop, B W Bosworth, L Burnell, I Blake, E Berry, F Brooks, S C Brown, J Buck, P E Brown, A F Barnard, G N Bryant, F H Brown, W W Baldwin, W A Bryant, C Barnes, E Burwell, A Benton, C L Browning, J Mowry Bean, J M Balley, J D Butler, D L Browning, L B Bates, E S Best, W P Blackmer, C A Barnes, J Baker, M Bryant Jr, I B Bigelow, J T Benton, J F Brooks, D C Baboock, N Bemis.

A Cummings, J Clark, N Cargill, M Cousens, H B Copp, I J P Collyer, I Cooper, C C Covel, J Currier, J M Caldwell, S S Cummings, J Clark, N Cargill, S C Unrier, J M Caldwell, S S Cummings, J C W Coxe, E F Clark, J W Case, M C Chapin, L Crowell, D Cushing, B W Chase, A L Cooper, G W H Clark, A Cilley, H F Childs, T Chipperfield, M T Cilley, P Crandon, R Clark, N D Center, W O Cady, W G Cutting, H E C Cark, N L Chase, W J Clifford, J Collins, S W Coggeshall, G F Cobb, Mrs D Carver, J L Cook, H W Conant 2, O H Call 2, L K Crittenden, J N Collier, M E Clark, A Church, I J P Collyer, W H Crawford, G W Carr, G W H Clark, O H Call 2, L K Crittenden, G S Dearbarn, E Davies, C B Dunn, B Deun, G S Dearbarn, E Davies, C B Dunn, B Deun, G S Dearbarn, E Davies, C B Dunn, B Deun, G S Dearbarn, E Davies, C B Dunn, B Deun, G S Dearbarn, E Davies, C B Dunn, R Davies, C B Dunn, R Davies, C B Dunn, R Dearborn, J S Deverall, R Day, T M Dunham, G S Dearbarn, E Davies, C B Dunn, B Deun, G S Dearborn, S Dean, G S Dearbarn, E Davies, C B Dunn, R Dodge, T W Douglass, C R Drew, B Dyer, L Draper, C Dingman, C U Dunning, J B Penison.

D H Ela, W Emerson, C L Eastman, G Ellis, J English, S C Elliott, L Ellis, L L Eastman

Prock.
S F Upham, F Upham,
J R Vall, N Vittum.
G H Winchester, E J Wells, C H Wesson, G G Winslow, F
Woods, A Woodward, J Wagner, M Woodward, E Wasmuth,
W J Wilson, C Wedgeworth, S F Wetherbee, G F Wells, W
Worth (ves), W Wilmott, W W Mitney, O R Wilson, G
Wingate, L Willey, G G Winslow, D Walt, F J Wagner, S C
West, M Webster, D Waterhouse, H W Warren 2, M E
Wright, G Whitaker, O R Wilson, S G Wallace, F A Warner,
H B Wardwell, L D Wardwell, S Washburn, H Warner, C N
Whitney.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

2—C A King—W S Lunt—W W Lothrop—I LeBaron—D P
Leavitt—J Lovejoy—W Lincoln—J H Lord—M D Matthews
J N Marsh—W W Marsh—R Mitchell—A McKcown—J
Mitchell—W V Morrison—L B Makepeace—E Meacham—E
Martin—C Munger—J H Newhall 2—S J Newell—Geo B New.
comb—F C Newell—G W Norris—L A Obear—N L Painc—B
J Fopo—W J Pomfret—R Paraons—C Purington—J C Press
Cett—T T Pitman—J Park—C Pyke—S Quimby—E A Ryder
W N Richardson—W J Robinson—A P Rand—W C Roble—L
Sched—S Roy—F Rowell—S A Rich—A C Reynolds—J A
Sherburn—E S Snow—D Steele—E P Strickland—D D Spear
C Stone—W H Strout—S Evene—O W Snyder—A Sander—
Son—W S Stephen—A R Syriester—J H Spalter—A G Turner—W Turkington—M J Taibot—T B Tupper—G L Thompson—H D Tinker—J Ohn Troop—E Whiden—G G Winslow—E L Wadsworth—J Wagner—C W Wilder—W T In Sout
W orth—M E Wright—H B Wardweil—A S Weed—O R Wilson—C C Whitney—T B Wright—J Young.
J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.
At market for the current week: Cattle, 410; Sheep and ambs, 3,770; Number of Western Cattle, 287; Eastern Cat tle, 296; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 527. Cattle left over from last week -; Swine, 2160

PRICES—Market Beef—Extra \$13.25 @ 13.75; first quality \$12.50 \$ 13.00; second quality 10.00 \$ 11.50; third quality, \$7.50 \$10.00 \$ 100 bs (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dressed Beef.)

Hides—9 @ 10c per h. Tallow—10 @ 11c P h

Lamb Skins—2.50 @\$3.00. Sheep Skins—2.50 @\$3.00.

Calf Skins—17 \$ 20c \$\psi\$ ib.

The quality of Beeves at market is not much different from that of last weck. Prices remain unchanged, and trade is uncommonly dull. The supply from the West is small, and has been for several weeks past, but it has been made up in numbers if not in quality from other sections, so that trade has been rather inactive, there being more Cattle brought in than the markets required, and many of them coarse and poor. Good Cattle sell quick, and are in good demand. Most of the

Western Cattle were sold yesterday.

Stores—With the exception of Working Oxen and Milch
Cows, there is but a very few Stores brought to market at
this season of the year, most of the small Cattle being sold for Reef.

Working Oxes.—Sales. There is a fair supply at market.

Drovers are asking more for them and trade is low. Prices
range from \$100 to \$275 P pair.

Altich Coves—Sales ordinary \$35 @ 60; extra \$75 @ 100.

Prices of Milch Cows depend altogether upon the fancy of

Sheep and Lambs—The supply is not so large as it was last week, and prices have advanced. We quote prices at 7; @ 9; cents P b. Some few extra ones 10c P b.

Swine-Wholesale	, 47 B.	ref	ail-No Store Pigs a	t marke	t.
Fat Hogs-2160 at	marke	t. 1	Prices 14 @ 14je P 1.		
The second second		-			
	RETA	II	PRICE.		
INSIDE	FANE	UIL	HALL MARKET.	COLP.	
PROVISIONS-	10 fb.		VEGETABL	ES.	
ump Butter,	55 6		Marrow Squashes,		
Butter, in tubs.	52 @	58	Ph.	4 2	5
d quality.	45 @	50	Hubbard Squashes,	-	
heese, 1st quality,		25	P tb.	4 30	5
Sage,	6	00	Onions, P peck,	75 @	
Eggs, dox.		48	Sweet Potatoes, th,		10
Beef, fresh,	14 @	30	Carrots, & peck,		25
Salted,	14 @	19		@	12
Smoked,	@		Turnips, & pek,		25
Pork, fresh,	18 @	20			00
Salted,	22 @				37
Hams, Boston,	22 @	23	Potatoes, & peck,	@	38
Western,	20 @	00	Pickles, gal,	50 @	70
Lard, best,	24 @	25	Beans. white, peck,	75 @1	00
Western, keg,	25 @	26			00
Veal,	12 @	20 15	Cabbages, each,	12 @	23
Calves, whole,	10 @	17	FRUIT.		
Lamb, P tb,	10 @	20		14.0	26
Mutton,		14	Dried Apples, # ib,	62 @1	00
Sheep, whole,	10 @	14	Lemons.doz,	50 @	01
POULTRY.			Cranberries P qt,	@	
POULIK	11 0	00	Beaches in cone	*0 G	30

Quails, doz,	3 00 24	00			
Grouse, pair,	75 @1		and the second second		
Roasting Pigs,	6.	-	Carlo Salahan		
each,	2 00 @3	00	FILMS OF THE		
cucity		-	1000 311		
		_			
The Market	WHOLE	SA	LE PRICE.		
BEEF, PORK	LARD.	AC.	White Dutch Clo	05 00. TOV	65
Mess Beef, P bb	1		Hungarian Gras		00
eash price,		5 00	Seed, bush,		00
Family Beef, b			Buckwheat,		
Pork, Boston ex		-	P bush,	2 00 30 1	25
D bbl.		00 0	Flax Seed,	4 00 @	
Boston No. 1,	bbl. 24	9 00	Death within	-	-
Boston No. 2, bbl, 247 00		SUGAR.			
Ohio extra ele			Brown,	181 @	27
			White,	25 @	
Do. clear, Ohio Mess,	43 00 24	4 00	Maple Sugar,	00 @	00
Do. Prime,	38 00 20 4	00			9.0
Boston Lard, bb	B,24 00@2	5 00	FLOUR AND	D MEAL	
Ohio Leaf, do,	25 00 a 2	6 00	St. Louis,	0 00 6	4.8
Hams, Boston,	b, 22 @	25	do. choice ex.,	13 00 @1	1 25
Do. Ohio, P 1	, @	22	Western, com,	10 00 81	0 50
Tongues, bbl,	36 00 @	00	do. choice.	12 25 @1	3 00
Whole Hogs,	18 6	19	Illinois and Ohio	-	
			choice extra,	13 00 11	3 50
BUTTER, CE	KESE A	ND	Mich. and Wisco	nsin-	
EGC			choice extra,	12 50 @1	
Butter, lump,	50 00 @5		Canada, com,	10 00 81	
tub, 1st qual,	50 00 @5	2 00	do. choice,	12 25 @1	
Cheese, best,				8 50 @1	0 25
per hund,	15 00 @2	2 00	Corn Meal,	8 50 @	8 75
Eggs, 100 doz,	@4	0 00	N. S. S. Salar Salar		
Control of the second	Author Committee		GRA	IN.	
FRUIT & VE	GETABL	ES.	Corn, W 56 lbs.	The same of	
Potatoes-			Southern yello	w.2 10 2	2 15
Jackson Whit	es,		Western mixe		
₩ bbl,	2 75 9	3 25	Wheat, western	, 2 25 @	2 75

| bbl, 275 @ 3 25 | Wheat, western, 2 25 @ 2 75 | Sweet Potatoes, bbl, 0 @ 0 0 | Barley, \$\psi\$ bon, \$\psi\$ 000 00 | Barley, \$\psi\$ bon, \$\psi\$ 000 00 | Cranberries, \$\psi\$ bbl, 0 0 0 @ 0 0 0 | Middlings, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |

| bbl, 275 @ 3 25 | Wheat, western, 2 25 @ 2 75 | 6 2 75 | 6 2 75 |
| Barley, \$\psi\$ bush, 0 00 @ 00 cost, \$\psi\$ bots, \$\psi\$ ton, \$\psi\$ 000 00 |
| Fine Feed, 55 00 \$\psi\$ 50 0 \$\psi\$ 00 |
| Middlings, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |
| BAY. # DDI, 0 00 @00 00 Apples, 4 bbl, 6 0 6 00 On HAY. 2 10 @ 2 20 Beets, # bush, 6 0 00 Parsnups, # bush, 6 0 00 Parsnups, # bush, 6 0 00 Parsnups, # bush, 6 0 00 Sarrots, # bush, 6 0 00 Straw, 100 lbs, 1 70 @ 1 80 Shellbarks, 4° bbi, 0 00 @ 0 00 HIDES AND SKINS.
Lemons, 4° box, 12 00 @ 13 00
Western, dry, 24 @ do, wet, 12 g 8
Pea Beans, 4° box, 3 00 @ 3 75
Oranges, 4° box, 0 00 @ 00 00 00
Pickles, bbi, 12 00 @ 15 00
Calcutta Cow 4° 18—

COTTON. Ordinary,
Mid. to good mid. 125 &
Middling fair.
Jplands and Floridas
Ordinary,
Mid. to good mid. 125 &
Midding fair, 31 @ 33 LEATHER. Sole— Buenos Ayres,

Herds Grass, \$6 00 @ 6 50

Red Top, \$\psi\$ sack, \$4 00 @ 4 50

Clover, Northern, \$\psi\$ in Rough, \$150 @ 1 70

Clover, Western, \$\psi\$ in Rough, \$125 @ 1 35

Sheep Skins
\$\psi\$ is Red Top, \$27

Sheep Skins
\$\psi\$ is Red Top, \$28

Sheep Skins
\$\psi\$ is Re P fb, Fowl Meadow, 4 50 @ 5 00

Marriages.

In South Boston, Dec. 28, by Rev. E. A. Manning, John A. ihaffroth, of Roxbury, to Mrs. Ann Henderson, of Boston. Jan. 4, by Rev. L. R. Thayer, Mr. William D. Burgess to Mrs. Elizabeth Newman, all of Cambridge.
In Marblebad, Dec. 28, by Rev. C. L. McCurdy, Mr. John Wesley Craig, of Portland, Mc., to Miss Alice B. Millet, of Warblebad. arblehead. In South Walpole, Dec. 28, by Rev. G. Whitaker, Mr. Rob-t Frasier to Mrs. Emily B. Luce, all of South Walpole. In Ipswich, Jan. 1, by Rev. Mr. Collyer, Mr. Samuel J. akeham, of Topsfield, to Miss Susan R. Littlefield, of Row-In Ipswieh, Jan. 1, by Rev. Mr. Collyer, Mr. Samuel J. Watcham, of Possield, to Miss Susan R. Littlefield, of Rowley, Mass.

Insiluxbury, Dec. 18, by Rev. B. L. Sayer, Mr. James S. Holbrook, of Plymouth, to Miss Hannah R., daughter of Mr. Wm. Bradford, of Duxbury.

In Baliardvale, Jan. 1, by Rev. W. F. Lacount, at the house of Mr. James Hollingworth, Mr. Frederick M. Hollingworth of Mrs. Eliza J. Park, both of Boston.

In Lawrence, Dec. 17, by Rev. A. J. Church, Wm. V. Henjerson, J. Lawrence, Dec. 17, by Rev. A. J. Church, Wm. V. Henjerson, J. Mr. J. Santon, of William Lawrence, Dec. 17, by Rev. S. Y. Wallace, Mr. Zens H. Davis to Miss Eliza M. Davis, both of Falmouth, Ms. Dec. 8, by Rev. C. Morse, Mr. Herbert F. Rounds, of North Rehoboth, to Miss Margaret M. Cady, of Centreville, R. I. Essensial Steam, J. Mr. J. Santon, of N. W. Bridgewater, to Mrs. Levinla A. Eston, of N. W. Rridgewater, also, by the same, on the evening of the 28th, Mr. Hiram Dunbar, of N. W. Bridgewater, to Mrs. In Millville, Dec. 26, by Rev. L. Benton Bates, Mr. E. Hall to Miss Marla Adlington, all of Blackstone.

In Winchendon, Dec. 26, by Rev. L. S. Beat, Mr. Joseph M. Carpenter to Miss Janette Goddard, both of Orange; Dec. 31, Mr. Jason Turner to Mrs. Lacy Adelia Woodill, both of Winchendon, Dec. 29, by Rev. W. T. Worth, Mr. Francis, G. Stilphin to Miss Angella A. Phillips, both of Boston.

In Sandweth, Dec. 29, by Rev. M. T. Worth, Mr. Francis, G. Stilphin to Miss Angella A. Phillips, both of Boston.

In Sandweth, Dec. 29, by Rev. R. S. Beat, Mr. Joseph M. G. Stilphin to Miss Angella A. Phillips, both of Boston.

In Sandweth, Dec. 29, by Rev. R. T. Briber, Mr. Joseph M. G. Stilphin to Miss Angella A. Phillips, both of Most Most of Mrs. Lacy Adelia Woodill, both of Winchendon, Jan. 1, Mr. Charles Irving Flint, of Winchendon, Ed. Constant of Mrs. Lacy Adelia Woodill, both of Winchendon, Jan. 1, Mr. Charles Irving Flint, of Winchendon, In Sandwich, Dec. 29, by Rev. W. T. Worth, Mr. Francis, G. Stilphin to Miss Angella A. Phillips, both of

Srookfield.

Dec. 31, by Rev., H. W. Conant, at the Main St. Parsonage, forwich, Conn., Mr. Henry A. Jewett, of Providence, R. I., o Miss Fannie E. Buddington, of Preston, Conn.; also, by the same, Jan. 2. at the residence of Mr. George Ellis in Norwich, Evelyn H. Hopkinn, Esq., of Pittsburgh, N. Y., to Miss Jennie H. McKey, of Naples, N. Y.

In East Glastenbury, Conn., Jan. 3, by Rev. Robert Clark, Mr. Theodore Evans to Miss Amanda Hodge both of Glastenbury. tenbury.

Dec. 29, by Rev. Robert Clark, at the residence of the bride's parents, in East Glastenbury, Conn., Mr. Chauncey T. Hunt, of Bolton, Conu., to Miss Martha A. Hodge, of the former place.

of Bolton, Cona., to Miss Martha A. Hodge, of the former place.

In Southport, Me., Dec. 27, by Rev. P. Rowell, James A. Huskins to Emms J. Pedrec; also, Dec 30, by the same, Jesse Peirce to Mary E. Lewis, a'l of Southport.

In Standish, Mc., Nov. 2t, by Rev. M. D. Center, Mr. Rensalear Blake to Miss Mary A. Cole, both of Standish.

In Corinth, Mc., Nov. 25, by Rev. W. W. Marsh, Mr. Geo. A. Hammons to Miss Elmina S. Sweet, both of Corinth; Jan. 3, by the same, Mr. Charles S. Stone, of Corinna, te Miss Eva L. Wing, of Corinth.

At the Methodist Episcopal Parsonage, ia Georgetown, Me., Oct. 18, by Rev. C. A. Plumer, Mr. James O. Beal to Miss Martha S. Dempsey; Jan. 1, Mr. Jacob C. Clary to Miss Lucretia A. S. Nichola, all of G.

In Bethel, Me., Dec. 1, by Rev. J. B. Lapham, Mr. Albert W. Grover, of Bethel, to Miss Olive S. [Willis, of Hanover; In Bethel, Jan. 1, Mr. Charles W. Swan, of Greenwood, to Miss Emily R. Farwell, of B.

In Bangor, Mc., Dec. 25, by Rev. E. F. Hinks, John W. Torrens, of Bangor, to Miss Charlotte A. Stone, of Brewer, Mc.

In Concord, N. H., Dec. 24, by Rev. D. P. Leavitt, Mr. Hen. Try W. Secomb, of Amherst, to Miss L. Jennie Channel, of Manchester.
In Enfield. Dec. 18, by Rev. L. L. Eastman, Mr. George Pressey, of East Canaan, to Miss Adelaide A. Pillsbury, of Enfield.
In Marlow, N. H., Nov. 24, by Rev. A. P. Hatch, Mr. Stephen
In Marlow, N. H., Nov. 24, by Rev. A. P. Hatch, Mr. Stephen

Oct. 19.

Deaths.

In Neponset, Dec. 23, Arthur Stanley, son of Benjamin D and Elizabeth Taft, aged 4 years and 5 months.
In South Danvers, Dec. 18. Charles Herbert, only child of B. B. and Ada Humphrey, aged 3 years, 4 months, 15 days.
In Webster, Dec. 28. Mrs. Mary Ireson, widow of the Rev. Joseph Ireson, formerly a member of the N. E. Conference, Joseph Ireson, formerly a member of the N. E. Conference, aged 24 years.
In Duxbury, Dec. 27, Mrs. Laura Cushman, wife of Mr. Benjamin Cushman, aged 70. Benjamin Cushman, aged 70. In Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 1, Mrs. Emily Estelle Tullock, wife of Hon. Thomas L. Tullock, aged 40 years. In Manchester, N. H., Sept. 20, Frank, youngest son of John and Mary J. Huse, aged 5 months and 10 days.

Special Notices.

HERALD CALENDAR. Ministerial Association, at Thomaston, Me., Jan. 10-18
Preachers' Meeting, at Palmer, Mass., Jan. 17-19.
Preachers' Meeting, at North Bridgewater, Ms., Jan. 17-19
Ministerial Association, at Concord, N. H., Jan. 18, 19.
Ministerial Meeting, at Lewiston, Mo., Jan. 30—Feb. 1.
Preachers' Meeting, at Woonsocket, R. I., Feb. 13.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

. QUARTERLY MEETINGS. BANGOR DISTRICT—THIRD QUARTER.
February—Abbot, 4, 5; Canaan, 11, 12; St. Albans, 18, 19; Prono, 25, 26.
March—Garland, 4, 5; Dixmont, 11, 12; Monroe, 18, 19; West Hampden, 25, 26.
April—Stetson, 1, 2; Argyle, 8, 9; Bangor, 15, 16.
Orono, Dec. 28.
LUTHER P. FRENCH.

DEDICATION.—The Church Edifice erected for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Society in Auburn, Me., will be dedicated to divine worship on Wednesday. Jan. 18, at 10; o'clk. A. M. Preachers and friends in the vicinity are cordially invited to be present and participate in the services of the cossion.

J. C. Perry. Auburp, Dec. 31. THE PROVIDENCE DISTRICT MINISTERIAL ASSO TATION will hold their next Meeting at Woonsocket, Fel 3, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M. PAUL TOWNSEND.

Business Motices.

work, and whoever induces the victim of Scrofula, or any other disease of the blood to use Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrer disease of the blood to use Scorill's Blood and Liver Syrsy has begun a good work. There can be no question as to the result of this medicine, if persevered in.

Humors after having accumulated in the blood are first shown upon the surface of our system in the form of sores, pimples, swellings of the glands upon the neck, or scrofulous ulcers, etc. Something must be done to assist nature and remove this morbid action, before the constitution is wholly become down with disease. THE CHILDREN OUR SABBATH SCHOOLS admire the New Music Book, "THE SABBATH SCHOOL TRUMPET." Containing Choice Hymns and Tunes, Chants and Anthems, and a New Juvenile Cautata. Price in paper, 30 cts, bds, 35. Superintendents, Teachers and others will do well to look at this new and attractive work.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street.

proken down with disease, Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup will cleanse, purify and carry out of the system, through the secretion of the bowels, skin and kidneys, all impurities of the blood, also restore the broken down system and bring it back to its natural health

BALSAM for Consumption, or any form of Lung Disease, can attest the superior efficacy of this medicine. Its health-restoring and tonic qualities, not being subject to any reaction from Opium, or any of its preparations, is the true se

COLD AND FEVER.—When the perspiration becomes checked, then there is a derangement in the secretions of the skin, kidneys and liver; and all those poisonous humors are retained that have accumulated in the blood; hence follow Fever and Consumption, unless Nature is assisted in her effort to throw off the disease. The use of Dr. Morr's Vecera. BLE LIVER PILLS will give proper action to those organs.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. DeGraff, Ohic, June 12, 1863 .-Gentlemen: I have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer in my family for several years, and have always found it a reliable cure for Diarrhea and Dysentery, and I cheerfully recommend it to the public. Travelers cannot have by them a better friend in

Yours truly,

J. H. PARKE,

Note.—It should be understood that the Pain Killer is administered internally as well as externally. No. 30. Jan. 11 To Cure Coughs.—Add one tablespoonfull of Dr. T. B. Talbot's Medicated Pine Apple Cider to a half pint of water; take once in two hours.

For sale everywhere. B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent, 64, 65,

36, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington Street, New York. HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! - Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world! The only harmless, true, and reliable Hair Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes red, rusty or grey hair instantly to a glossy black; or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful; imparts freah vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad Dyes. The genuine is signed WM. A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all druggists, etc., FACTORY, 81 BARCLAY STREET

BATCHELOR'S NEW TOILET CREAM FOR DRESSING THE OLD ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Newspapers, Pamphlets, etc., are wanted and will immediately be put into paper, without be-ing exposed to inspection. The highest cash prices paid.

FRO. W. WHEELWRIGHT, Paper Manufacturer, Simi BUY COPPER-TIPPED SHOES for Children. One pair will

PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. - Chloasma, or

PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.—Unlossma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes on the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more ongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute atly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in tex-ture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. Perry, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freekles and other discolorations from

Call for Perry's Moth and Freekle Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington St., Boston, Wholesâle Agents for New England.

3mos. Nov. 23.

D. S. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS.-The mos Perfect and Beautiful Musical Instrument in the World, for the American Home Circle. The American Organ makes Home Attractive, and refines and elevates the minds of all,

Beautiful in its appearance and effects.

These instruments are pronounced by competent judges, the Best Reed Instruments manufactured in the United States. They bore off the palm at the recent State Fair held at Rochester, N. Y., and received the First Premium over the whole catalogue exhibited, including Instruments from the most celebrated manufacturers throughout this country.

With the most perfect confidence we call the attention of the public to the American Organ, as an instrument long desired in the Family Circle, and with our patent improvements, is adapted to all kinds of Music, more especially to Sacred

These Organs are securely baxed (free of charge) to go any istance.
FACTORY AND WAREHOOMS, Tremont St., op. Waltham.
NEW YORK AGENCY, STREETA OTT, 745 Broadway.

The whole sately and advantageously invested.
The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.
The greatest risk taken on a life, \$15,000.
Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from Dec. 1, 1836, amounted to 36 per cent. of premium paid in five years.
Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and the amounts not too small.
Forms of application and pamphilets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post-paid.

Williard Phillips, Pres't,
M. P. Wilder,
Charles P. Curtis,
Thos. A. Dexter,
Homer Bartlett,
Francis C. Lowell,
WM. W. MORLAND, Medical Examiner.
Feb 12 OUR THOUSAND DRUNKARDS have be

ured within the last three years by the use of the ire of Drunkenness prepared by DR. BEERS, 31, Boston. Most people think it impossible to cu e, but they are mistaken, and by sending for one always be in order.

The Keys, Reeds, etc., are perfect in their finish, and this gives the quickness and sprightliness of tone, brilliancy, etc., equal in every respect to the "percussion stop" of the French Organs, but not like them in danger of getting out of order.

MAGIC COOK STOVE, With Plain and Exter in oil.

For Churches, Lecture Rooms, Lodges, etc., the American Organ is especially adapted for its beauty of style, its excellence, variety, volume and strength of tone.

The American Organs are without a superior, if an equal, and no expense or care will be spared to perfect them in improvements and fluish. Every instrument is fully warranted to prove good and give estisfaction, and as it is our intention to furnish, at all times, the Best and most Reliable Instruments of the kind, our fair terms, the public can always rely on being fairly, liberally and honorably treated.

Orders by mail will reseive particular care and prompt attention. sion Tops. Fitted with Water-Backs, when desired for Heating Water for Balbing Rooms, etc.

More New IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1864!

Hundreds of these Stoves are now in use, giving the moperfect satisfaction; and they are warranted in every parties

The introduction of the Water-Back, for heating water for bathing, etc., is an entirely new arrangement, making this store as effective for that purpose as the Cooking Range, while it consumes less than one half the fuel.

The new Magic Regulator, attached to the Stove, sustains the fire, so that it may be continued night and day, thus saving much of the expense of kindling.

We would call the attention of Builders, Architects, Church Committees and others in want of Heating Apparatus, to our excellent assortment of BRICK AND PORTABLE FURNACES, fitted with Briggs' Patent Automatic Draft Regulator.

AGENTS.

BOSTON—George C. Goodwin & Co.
NEW YORK—Demas, Barnes & Co.
BALTIMORE—S. S. Hance.
Pittaburg—Dr. George H. Keyser.
CINCINNATI—F. E. Sarre & Co. and John D. Park.
CHICAGO—Lord & Smith, and H. Scovil.
ST. LOUIS—Collins Bros.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hortetter Smith & Dean.
Also sold by all Druggists and Dealers. 1t Jan 1

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office 39 State Street, Boston,) insure lives on the femalers present and future.

The whole safely and advantageously invested.

The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.

Magic Parlor and Hall Stoves.

Advertisements.

COLBURN's PATENT EVAPORATORS, applied to registers or stores for moistening and purifying the air in rooms heated by furnaces or stores, highly approved as obviating all ob-jections to heat radiated from iron. Please send for Circular contaming letters from eminent physicians and scientific men testifying to its merits. Gilman Moulton, Sole Agent, 270 Washington Street (at T. A. Arms' Store). Jan. 4. And the only known remedy for Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Egdder. CONSTITUTION WATER

COUGHS AND COLDS .- Sudden changes of climate are

sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the

speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages or the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a DIRECT influence on the affected narts. As there are implications because the convex to

parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents a box.

abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other ex

pectorant is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what anti-

dote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While

duced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.
We can only assure the public, that its quality is carefully
kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied
on to do for their relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and minent personages, have lent their names to certify the un-aralleled usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not sermit the insertion of them. The Agents below named fur-

ven, with also full descriptions of the complaints they cure. Those who require an alterative medicine to purify the good will find AYER'S COMP. EXT. SARSAPARILLA the rem-

Advertisements.

rected.

He will be found there every SATURDAY, professionally, to examine lungs with the Respirometer, for which his fee is three dollars: all advice free.

In New York, at No. 32 Bond Street, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

At the MARLBORO' HOTEL. Boston, January 18 and 19, February 15 and 16, March 15 and 16, April 19 and 20, May 17 and 18, June 14 and 16, July 19 and 20.

The time for my being in BALTIMORE and PITTSBURG will be seen in the daily papers of those cities.

Hos been pronounced by the Medical Faculty, and the public, to be the most wonderful remedy for the permanent cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder that stitution Water has emanated, and we now say let no man doubt, when a single bottle has been known to cure diseases which the best medical talent in this country has failed to

which the best medical taient in this country has failed to relieve.

A remedy possessing the virtues of Constitution Water cannot be classed under "quack" preparations as it is now used by the most scientific practitioners in this city. It is only second-class physicians that ery down popular remedies, while the better skilled make use of every means to accomplish a cure; and the success of the physician increases as his knowledge of different remedies enables him to produce a cure, while others fail in the attempt. Science is satisfied with the truth. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza. Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every see ion of country with the truth.

Give Constitution Water a fair trial-we mean you who are Give Constitution Water a fair trial—we mean you who are under some specialist's care from year to year, and we particularly allunde to ladies who are constantly resorting to local treatment, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain.

We have always been careful to use language in our Circular that could not shock the most delicate organization, but we constant the could not shock the most delicate organization, but we constant the could not shock the most delicate organization, but we

many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, con-ferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and prothat could not shock the most delicate organization, but we receive so many communications from persons for which Constitution Water is adapted, and of whose disease no mention has been made, that we have come to the conclusion that if the remedy is empable of producing a cure, no matter what the disease may be, it should be made known. The

medicine is put up for the public, and taken should be exceptions.

We would say, Constitution Water is not like a gilded pill, made to suit the eye and taste; it is a Medicine, in every sense of the term, placed in the hands of the people, for their relief, and if taken according to the directions, it will in every case produce a radical cure. We would say that the directions in regard to diet, etc., relate only to the disease under which

edy to use. Try it once, and you will know its value.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. cop2m. Dec. 14. Is a disease of the stomach and liver, acting through the kidneys, and is, without doubt, the most obstinate disease, except consumption, that affects the human constitution. We have no space for discussing oauses, but will state that the effect of the disease is the conversion of the starchy principle (or vegetable portion of the food) into sugar, which stimulates the kidneys to an excessive secretion of water. Many persons suffer from this disease who are ignorant of it; that is, they pass large quantities during the day, and are obliged to get up from one to fifteen or twenty times during the night. No notice is taken of it until their attention is called to the large discharge of water, and often when it is so far advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies. Another symptom is the great thirst which, when the disease is fully established, is intolerable—the patient drinks constantly without being satisfied; also dryness of the mouth, cracking of the lips, a sweet breath, in the more advanced cases, and finally loss of appetite, emaciation, and the patient gradually sinks from exhaustion. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, Sea-Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills. DR. SCHENCK'S Principal Office and Laboratory is at he Northeast corner of Sixth and Commerce Streets, Phila-lelphia, where all letters for advice or business should be di-ected.

sinks from exhaustion.

Constitution Water is, without doubt, the only known emedy for diabetes, and we have as much confidence that it is a specific as we have that opium will produce sleep, and ruthfully say that it has cured every case in which it has

STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK Diseases arising from a faulty secretion—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

TION WATER IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY. There is another class of symptoms arising from irregular-ities, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude, and Dimness of Vision.

These irregularities are the cause of frequently recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being meet to are the result.

The time for my being in BALTIMORE and PITTSBURG will be seen in the daily papers of those cities.

THE HISTORY OF DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE, AND HOW HE WAS CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

Many years ago, whilst residing in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery being dissipated, I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parrish, to remove into the country. Moorestown, New Jersey, being my native place, I was removed thither. My father and all his fimily had lived and died there—and died of Pulmonary Consumption. On my arrival I was put to bed, where I lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thornton, who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness, was called to see me. He thought my case entirely beyond the reach of medicine, and decided that I must die, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies which I now make and sell. It seemed to me that I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre and tissue of my system.

My lungs and liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter which for years had accumulated and irritated the different organs of the body was climinated, the tubercles on my lungs ripened, and I expectorated from my lungs as much as a pint of yellow offensive matter every morning. As this expectoration of matter subsided, the fever abated, the pain left me, the cough ceased to harass me, and the exhausting night-sweats were no longer known, and I had refreshing sleep, to which I had long been a stranger. My appetite now began to return, and at times I found it difficult to restrain myself from eating too much; with this return of health, I gained in strength, and now am fleshy. I am now a healthy man with a large healed clearix in the middle lobe of the right lung and the lower lobe hepatized with complete adhesion of the pieura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right on passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the diffi-culty becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appe-tite, the bowels are constituted, night sweats come on, and Censumption finally ends her career, RRITATION OF BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS, . AND CATARRH OF BLADDER Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Con-atitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs, and juni

unlearned in medicine—especially such cases as were reduced to the condition I was in. This induced many people to be lieve my recovery only temporary. I now prepared and gave the medicines to consumptives for some time, and made many wonderful cures; and the demand increased so rapidly, that I determined to offer them to the public, and devote my undivided attention to lung diseases. In truth, I was next to forced to it, for the people would send for me far and near, to ascertain whether their cases were like mine.

For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular professional visits to New York, Boston, Baltimore and Pittsburg.

For several years past I have made as many as five hundred examinations, weekly, with the "Respiremeter." For such examinations, weekly, with the "Respiremeter." For such examination, weekly, with the "Respiremeter." For such examination, weekly, with the "Respiremeter." For such examination, we welve, with the "Respiremeter." For such examination, weekly, with the "Respiremeter." The primary to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop the night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive system, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient dies.

The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines known. It is nutrient, powerfully tonic, and healing in itself. It centains no opium, yet loosens the phiegm in the bronchial tubes, and nature throws it off with little exertion; one bottle frequently cures an ordinary cold; but it will be well first to take a dose of Schenck's Mandrake Pills to cleanse the stomach, tone in the stomach, and is a stimulant, and none other is required when it is used. It is pure CONSTITUTION WATER Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it. DIURETICS

DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862. Dr. Wm. H. GEEGG. Dear Sir:—In February, 1861, I was

afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using them I ex-perienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.

WM. H. GREGG & Co.

Gents:—I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest manner:

My wife was attacked with pain in the shoulders, whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with Palpitation of the Heart and Irritation of the Bladder. I called a physician, who attended her about three mouths, when he left her worse than he had found her. I then employed one of the best physicians I could find, who attended her for about nine physicians I could find, who steened her for about nine months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer quite as much pain. He finally gave her up, and said, "her case was incurable. For;" said he, "she has such a combination of complaints that medicine given for one operates against some other of her difficulties." About this time she commenced the use of Constitution Water, and, to our utter

oduced a permanent cure. WM. M. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

WEATHERSFIELD, Conn.. March 2, 1863.

Dr. W. H. GREGG. Dear Sir:—Having seen your advertisement of "Constitution Water," recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Biadder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with only temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your Agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise I found a great change is my health. I have used two bottles of it, and am where I never expected to be in my life, well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitude for it; I feel that it is all and more than you recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labor of love.

Yours truly, LEONARD S. BIGELOW. We present the CONSTITUTION WATER to the public with he conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of inceases for which it has been found so eminently successful n curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our

PRICE ONE DOLLAR. WILLIAM H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors, MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff Street, New York.

BELLS! WEST TROY BELL POUNDERY

BELLS! WEST TROY BELL POUNDERY.

(Established in 1824.)

The subscribers continue to manufacture at their old and well known Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Fire Alarms, et etc., made of genuine bell metal (copper and tin composition), mounted with their Improved Patented Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

"That no substitute, equal to copper and tin, for making Bells, has yef been discovered," has recently been announced as the decision of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and is a fact well known where bells of base material, such as Iron, Crude Steel, etc., have been brought into comparison with a good article of the genuine Bronze. Not possessing any marked resonant or vibratory qualities, such material, cannot produce a good ringing bell; and, while genuine bellmetal, as material, always has a high commercial value, the other can only command the price of old iron.

An assortment of our Bells is kept at the Foundery, as also with our General Agents, FAIRBANKS & Co., (SCALE WAREHOUSE,) 222 BROADWAT, NEW YORK, who will sell at Foundery prices, and who, with the undersigned, will give prompt attention to all orders and communications.

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E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, April 13

COMMISSIONER OF ALL, THE STATES AND Territories, Notary Public and Counseller at Law. GEO. T. ANGELL, 46 Washington Street, Boston. Jan 34

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the CHOICEST materials, is MILD and EMOLLIENT in its nature, fragrantly scenied, and extremely beactical in its action upon the skin.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Jan 27

19

Advertisements.

DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs, are cured by HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, the Great trengthening TONIC. These Bitters have performed more ures, have and do give better satisfaction, have more testiours, have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay \$1000 to any one that will-produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF onic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kid-

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of REMEMBER that this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofiand's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afficted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofiand's Bitters is intended to benefit the affilect, and is "not a rum drink."

rom Rev. J. Newton Brown, D.D., Editor of the Encyclo-

e afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

pedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medfrom any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others. I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the rowal of this prejudice by proper tests and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by explore the

and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which had flot feit for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for disting me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist

ning of the present year, was followed by evident relief

Church,
Dr. Jackson. Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a ear proof in various instances, and particularly in my fam ly, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German spart for once from my usual course, to express my full con-ction that, for general debility of the system and especially Yourso that, for general acousty of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. It some cases it may fall; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully,

Eighth, below Contes Street, Philadelphia.

rom Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church,

Germantown, Penn.
DR. C. M. JACKSON. Dear Sir:—Personal experience ena-oles me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and eneral debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects others. Yours truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding Methodist Epis-From Rev. J. H., Turner, Pastor of Hedding Methodist Epis-copal Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON. Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bit-ters inmy family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most value

Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER, No. 726 N. Nine

DR. C. M. JACKSON. Dear Sir :- I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bittors. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to porsons enfeetled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flatterng testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general

ebility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. Lyons. From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Paster of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson. Dear Sir :-- I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofand's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of

benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. M. JACKSON. Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofiand's Bitters.

From the Rev. E.D. Fendall, Ass't Editor Christian Chroni cle.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1864.

Gentlemen:—I have derived decided benefit from the use of

Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recom-mend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derange-Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL. From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist

Church.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1864. Gentlemen:—From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to

From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentiown en and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly benefical in the restoration of health. Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,

From the Hon, Thos. B. Flerence. From the Hon, Thos. B. Florence.

Washington, January 1, 1861.

Gentlemen:—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hestisation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and fedious session of Congress, pressing and onersus duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

PRICES.

Large Size, holding nearly double quantity,)

\$1.00 per Bottle—half dox. \$5.00. nall size—75 cents per Bottle—half doz. Small size—75 cents per Bottle—half doz.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

RO. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPRIA.

JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. J. choo & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the Uni ted States,
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Mass., Agents
New England.
July 13

Poetry.

For Zion's Herald, ATTRIBUTES OF GOD IN NATURE.

While sweetest strains of music flow From Nature's deep, harmonious lyre, 'Mid summer evening's softening glow, Or dreamy twilight's gorgeous 'tire,-And think, if aught we think, divine, That life was made for all but duty. And on presumption soft recline.

When sombre midnight glooms the world, And tempests shrick through blackened skies, 'Mid earthquake's desolation hurled, And man in consternation dies,-'Tis then, appalled, he stands in dread Of judgment, and in trembling, yields, While wrath moves on with fearful tread, Trampling earth's prolific fields.

While we through floating beauties move, And drink bewildering sweetness in, We read the lesson, "God is Love," And the Book of Nature's praise begin. When desolation's stormy march Hurls clouds of flery anguish wide, Our hearts may pale, while mountains parch, And that "God is Justice" late decide.

Temperance.

STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE ADDRESS To the People of Massachusetts, in Relation to the Appointment of a State Police for the City of Bos

NUMBER AND WORK OF THE POLICE. The Boston Police numbers from 330 to 350 mer An important part of their work is to execute city ordinances. The greater part, however, is the execution of State laws. Last year they made 346 arrest for violations of city ordinances, and 28,554 for vio-lations of State laws. In Boston, the police make nine tenths of all the arrests under the criminal laws of the State. It is safe to say that the execution of city ordinances alone would not require one third of the present force.

THE CITY CAN CLAIM NO RIGHT TO APPOINT AN

If two thirds of the work of the police is the exc cution of State laws, the State surely has the best right to appoint and control them. If the city were in no respect subordinate, its claim to the control of the police could only be in proportion to its share of

THE CITY'S CONTROL OF THE POLICE UNSAFE It is never safe for any State to entrust the ex ution of its lays to a great city. The larger the city the greater the danger. There are frequent and grave issues between great cities and the laws of the State. In such cases the laws can never prevail, unless the State controls the police that executes them. To execute the laws in a great city, three things are To execute the laws in a great city, three things are indispensable. There must be a police to arrest offenders, a jury to convict, and a court to sentence them. The State may provide a faithful judge, but he can do nothing unless the police arrest the criminals and furnish the evidence.

A populous city, therefore, that controls the police, can decide and will decide, what part of the laws thall be expected and what part and the laws thall be a will find.

shall be executed, and what part shall be nullified what mobs shall be permitted, and what suppressed; what classes of criminals shall be punished, and what shall go free. No great city ever did, or ever will act otherwise. Boston is as loyal as any, and yet, if she dislikes a law she nullifies it as effectually as if her right to do so were conferred by special stat-ute. To show this fact we present a single example

THE BOSTON POLICE REPORT OF LAST YEAR. This report shows that two thirds of the arrest were for drunkenness. Out of 28,890 arrests, 19,115 were for getting drunk. Those who got drunk were arrested according to the letter of the law. Close to these 19,115 drunkards were 1,951 men who sold them the liquor on which they got drunk. These were not arrested at all. Here are two classes of offenders, standing side by side, participating in the same offense, and both equally guilty in the eyes of the law. Boston directs its police to arrest one class, and to let the other go free. Under the present system, those who control the police cannot arrest liquor tem, those who control the police cannot arrest liquidealers without losing their votes. For this reason they dislike the law, and refuse to execute it. This is but one example, but the principle is universal.

Men will not execute a law against themselves, or against friends that are powerful enough to give them

THE POLICE NOT CENSURABLE. This result is not the fault of the police. If any officer or member of the Boston Police should undertake to execute the law without orders, it would insure his dismissal. Those who control the police, and they alone are responsible. They control the execution of the criminal laws. They have power to overrule and nullify such laws as are executed by the police, and they have strong inducements to exercise this power. As a result, some laws are executed faithfully, some partially, and some not at all. This nullification of a portion of the laws is our special charge against the city's control of the police.

THE CITY'S ANSWER TO THIS CHARGE. So far as it regards the liquor traffie, the city says it cannot execute the law. If that is her deliberate judgment, if Boston thinks she cannot do the work, it is a sufficient reason for taking it out of her hands. What sensible man would intrust a difficult piece of work to an agent who told him he could not do it? Who would expect his plans to be carried out by men who thought they were absurd and impracticable? Individuals would not employ such agents. Why then should the State? Yet this is precisely what

WHY CITY GOVERNMENTS OPPOSE THE LAW. Members of city governments have a motive for opposing the law, which they would not have as private citizens. The keepers of drinking houses have great political power. They control a great number of votes. Mayors and aldermen have a strong inducement to court their favor and avoid their enmity. To execute the law against them, is to lose their votes. So they oppose the law instead of executing it. The customers of these houses, on the contrary, have no political power. They never had a candidate, and never will have one, and of strong inducement to court their favor and avoid Course they have no political influence.

It is therefore politically safe to arrest the custom-

It is therefore politically safe to arrest the customers, but dangerous to arrest the keepers. It did not probably cost the mayor and aldermen a single vote to arrest 19,115 of the customers, during last year. If they had made one tenth part as many arrests of the keepers, it would have cost them all the votes the traffic could control. This is the reason that the city governments are so much opposed to the law. This is the reason they order the police to arrest the customers and let the keepers go free.

is the reason they order the police to arrest the cus-tomers and let the keepers go free.

A joint special Committee of the last Legislature reported that the execution of the laws against the sale of intoxicating drinks was prevented by these First, the protection afforded to the traffic by the

City of Boston.
Second, placing cases against liquor dealers on file without sentence; in other words, letting them go free when convicted. We concur in their opinion.

In relation to the extent to which convicted offenders are permitted to go free, the Committee presen

this proof, viz.:

"There were on file in the Superior Courts, Sept 30, 1863, five hundred and fifty-one cases under this law, of which one hundred and fifty-one were placed

harshly judged. When we ask them to execute this law, we ask them to make a greater sacrifice than most men are willing to make. We ask them to turn themselves out of office. We can hardly expect men to cut off their own political aspirations, and throw the power and patronage of a great city into the hands of their political opponents. We must remember, too, the divided state of public opinion that surrounds them. In the popular mind there is a great deal of respectability in power. There were very good citizens who could see no immorality or irreligion in slavery, as long as it could elect presidents, nor can they see any want of respectability in the liquor traffic while it elects mayors and aldermen.

To men chosen under such influences, an impartial execution of the law is exceedingly difficult. Boston municipal officers are no worse than those of other cities. Candidates there, are just like candidates everywhere else; they want to be elected. They stand on one side, wanting votes. On the other side stand nineteen hundred and fifty-one men, that want to sell rum. There is no bargain between them, but the result is just the same. It is all perfectly understood. Each side gives the other what it wants, and gets what it wants itself. One side gets elected, and the other gets a chance to sell rum. If the candidates had made a written contract, pledging themselves in case of their election, not to execute the laws against these nineteen hundred and fifty one men, the result would be just what we see in the streets of Boston to-day, —an open, undisturbed liquor traffic.

Next to the drinking houses stand the gaming houses and brothels. They are, to a great extent, the fruit and product of the liquor traffic. As a business, they cannot be carried on without its aid. Their customers must first graduate at the dram-shops. The laws are not efficiently executed against these houses. The arrests bear no proper proportion to their number, and the extent of their business. Boston does not yet fully tolerate them, as it does its drinking-houses, but its tendency is strongly in that direction. Slowly, but surely, the police are tending toward the same rule of arresting only the lowest and the most noisy, and such as, live in cheap houses, and keep inferior stock. This tendency is inevitable. If the laws are not executed against drinking houses, they will not be executed against the kindred houses that depend on them for existence.

There can be no doubt that the practical license given to the liquor traffic by the mayor and aldermen GAMING HOUSES AND BROTHELS.

There can be no doubt that the practical license given to the liquor traffic by the mayor and aldermen of Boston does more than everything else to produce, sustain and protect the gaming houses and brothels of the city. Nothing can more deeply imperil the public welfare, or more imperatively demand that the control of the police should be placed in other hands.

THE MOST IMPORTANT DUTY OF THE POLICE. THE MOST IMPORTANT DUTY OF THE POLICE.

The necessity of watching and protecting a city against different classes of offenders, is in proportion to the mischief they do. The most important duty of the police, therefore, is to arrest and punish such violators of law as are most injurious. What other classes of offenders are as pernicious to the city and State as the keepers of drinking houses, gaming houses and houses of prostitution? Do not these nurseries of crime and poverty spread through the community the special dangers that every man fears for his children? Is it not they that cause three fourths of the hypers were that are thrown every year into his children? Is it not they that cause three fourths of the human wrecks that are thrown every year into the hands of the police and overseers of the poor? If the men who minister to these vices are more injurious to the community than any other classes of offenders, then their arrest, punishment, and suppression, is the first and most important duty of the police. The city's control of the police results in the neglect of this duty. It fails to secure its most important object, and should therefore cease.

WHAT THE POLICE NOW DO. It is their chief business to collect the daily crop of offenders furnished by the drinking houses. As fast as the customers of these houses reach a point where they cannot take care of themselves, or where where they cannot take care of themselves, or where they disturb others, the police step in and arrest them. Their chief function is that of public scaven-gers, employed to collect the refuse human stock which these houses daily disgorge upon the commu-nity. Instead of harming the drinking houses, the police give them an assential aid, by taking care of their victims as fast as they are sufficiently plucked and gorged. They attend the calls of the keepers of these houses for this very purpose. This disgraceful these houses for this very purpose. This disgraceful position of the police results from their control by the

THE POLICY OF THE STATE.

The most important interest of any State is the character of its people. That character is largely formed by agencies over which the State has control. The most powerful of these agencies are the public schools and the liquor traffic. No one doubts that the schools do much to make good citizens, and no one doubts that the dram-shops do much to make bad ones. This is the judgment of the State, and for this reason it sustains the one, and prohibits the other. The State has always looked upon the agencies that The State has always looked upon the agencies that secure the character and intelligence of its people, as the most important objects of legislation. Any agency that makes good citizens, confers the greatest of all possible benefits; and any agency that makes bad citizens, inflicts the greatest of all possible evils upon the State. For this reason, the most important legislation of Massachusetts is that which establishes her common schools,—the leading agency for the manufacture of good citizens. With that single exception, the most important legislation of the State is that which prohibits the liquor traffic,—the leading agency for the manufacture of bad citizens.

THE WORK DONE BY THE DRINKING HOUSES OF BOSTON.

In other parts of the State, no doubt, the schools do more good, than the drinking houses do harm. Is it so in Boston? Is there not, on the contrary, much reason to fear that the reverse is true? Two or three

reason to fear that the reverse is true? Two or three hundred families in Boston get a living by teaching, and two or three thousand by selling rum. Three or four hundred thousand dollars are spent for education, and two or three millions are spent for drink. Boston sends 25,000 pupils to its public schools, and its dram-shops send every year 30,000 of their pupils into the hands of the Police and Overseers of the Poor. Official reports indicate that the drinking houses of Boston reduce one sixth of its population to a position of dependence upon public charity or public correction. Where is the proof of an equally extensive work done by her schools? WHAT MEASURE OF SUCCESS CAN BE REASONA

BLY EXPECTED. It is the open, not the covert offenses, that ar It is the open, not the covert offenses, that are within the certain reach of the law. We do not say that the Police can put an end to intemperance and licentiousness. What they can do, is to subject those who minister to these vices to the secrecy, concealment, and odium, that attach to other classes of criminals. The Police can shut up the open liquor traffic, and the half-open houses of prostitution. Especial attention to this subject leads us to the conviction, that these vices, if thus compelled to hide from the public eye, could not reach beyond one fifth, or one tenth of their present extent.

It is not fit that a State that spends two millions of dollars every year to sustain schools that lead to vir-

It is not fit that a State that spends two millions of dollars every year to sustain schools that lead to virtue and good citizenship,—it is not fit that such a State should permit its policy to be defeated, and its laws set at defiance by two or three thousand metropolitan schools of vice, whose product of crime requires the yearly arrest of twenty thousand citizens in a single city,—whose product of poverty makes a still larger number of the people of that city dependent on public charity, and whose influence does more than everything else to plaint and sustain similar schools of infamy throughout the Commonwealth.

The Address is accompanied by letters from the General Agent of the Boston Provident Association, and the Chairman of the Boston Board of Overseers of the Poor, sustaining the statistics of poverty presented in the Address.

Children.

THE FLOWER THAT LOOKS UPWARD.

"There were on file in the Superior Coarts, Sept.

and middle and fifty-one were state states of the find and imprisonment provided by law. In point of fact, in and the response of the state of the find and imprisonment provided by law. In point of fact, in the state of the find and imprisonment provided by law. In point of fact, in the state of the find and imprisonment provided by law. In point of fact, in the state of the find and imprisonment provided by law. In point of fact, in the state of the state

REV. DAN PERRY. Rev. Dan Perry, of the Maine Conference, died in Oxford, Me., Dec. 16th, 1864, in his eighty-sixth year. He was born in Rehoboth, Mass., Aug. 5th, 1779, and was of a family of three sons and six daughters. He was the subject of early religious impressions, but was not converted to God till Nov. 21, 1799. He joined the Methodist Church the same year, and was license to exhort Sept. 26th, 1800. He was received into the New England Conference in 1802, and was appointed to Needham Circuit, with Rev. Joshua Soule as his colleague. He was exchanged this year to Salisbury Circuit, and had Rev. Geo. Pickering and Rev. Daniel Webb for colleagues. In 1803, he was on three circuits, Falmouth, Norridgewock, and Readfield Circuits in Maine. At the Conference in 1804, he was appointed to Hallowell Circuit. In 1805, he was on two circuits, Bethel and Poland. In 1806, he was ordained Elder by Bishop Asbury, and appointed to Barnard Circuit, in Vermont. He was next sent to New London, Conn. In 1808, he was appointed to Weathersfield. Vermont. At this time his health became much impaired by his extensive labors; and at the next Conference, held in Monmouth, Maine, he located. Becoming some better, under the direction of Rev. Geo. Pickering, Presiding Elder, he took the place of Rev. Isaac Scarritt, on the Portsmouth Cirmit in New Hampshire.

During these eight years his labors were very abun-dant. He labored in all the New England States. He had regular preaching places in one hundred and forty towns. On some of his circuits he was obliged to travel three hundred miles to get round once During this time he preached one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine sermons. He received for his labors \$359.77, an average of \$44.97 per year.

In 1810 he located on a farm in Oxford, Main where he remained till 1834, when he was re-admitted to the traveling connection, and joined the Main Conference. While in this relation he preached and labored in the following places: Bethel in 1834-5; Rumford, 1836; North Paris in 1837; Buxton in 1838; Otisfield in 1839; Norway in 1840-1; Livermore in 1842; Lisbon in 1843; Lovell in 1844; North Paris in 1845-6. In 1847 he took a superannuated relation and removed to Oxford, where he remained till the time of his death. He was the oldest member of his Conference, and had been a faithful preacher sixty-four years.

Father Perry possessed some striking characteris-tics. He was a man of remarkable industry, and this ruling passion of his entered into every department of his life. He was never idle, either on his farm or in his ministry. He was a man of deep thought and hard study. The Bible was his great text book. His reading was not extensive, but thou ough. Father Perry possessed great firmness and decision. Whatever he conscientiously believed to be right he would stick to it to the last. Although he often paid great deference to other men's opinions he always reserved the alternative to think and act for himself at last.

As a preacher he was sound, methodical, and prac tical; and took a respectable rank among his colaborers. His discourses were thoroughly studied, systematically arranged, and often applied with great power and effect.

As a citizen the deceased was greatly respected From the first he occupied places of honor and trust in his town, and in 1839 and 1834 he represented Oxford and Hebron in the legislature of Maine; and that, too, when the political party to which he belonged was largely in the minority. Perhaps one reason why he enjoyed so largely the respect of his fellow-citizens was his aversion to everything like bigotry and sectarianism.

Father Perry's work is done. He is welcomed to his reward. None who knew him doubt but what he died well. During his severe sufferings on the night of his last attack of paralysis, his son, the Hon. John J. Perry, asked him if "Jesus was with him." With great difficulty the dying father responded, "Yesyes-yes." These were the last words he ever ut tered. Thus the promise was fulfilled to this aged servant, "Lo, I am with you always."

Funeral services were held Sabbath morning, the Methodist Church, after which his remains were committed to rest in East Oxford, beside the decease companion of his youth, where they will remain until the resurrection morning. ABEL W. POTTLE. Oxford, Dec. 29, 1864.

Biographical.

CARRIE C. FALL, youngest daughter of Thos. and Louisa Fall, after an illness of only four days, died August 2, 1864, aged 14 years, 6 months and 7 days. Carrie was 2, 1864, aged 14 years, 6 months and 7 days. Carrie was an affectionate daughter, constant in her attendance at church, and an interested listener to religious truth, which she appeared to greatly love. She had been a member of our Sabbath School ever since she was old enough to attend church, and loved to be in the society of Christians. When told by her mother she could not live, she said, "I do not know but I am as well prepared to go to heaven now as I ever shall be, and asked her mother to meet her in heaven."

C. HOLMAN.

Rochester, 21.

Rochester, 21.

Sally Davis died in North Tarmouth, Me., July 27, aged 65 years. She sought and found the Lord many years since, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was humble, and never afraid to stand up for Jesus and express her strong attachment to the church. She opened her house for meetings, and the ministers of God and his people have prayed often in her habitation, she greatly enjoying those seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. As a mother, she was devoted and affectionate. Her sufferings were great, but she was resigned to the will of God. She died in great peace.

H. B. MITCHELL.

Charles H. Moody, of Naples, Me., member of Co. C. 30th Regiment Maine Vols., aged 38 years, 2 months, died, on the passage from New Orleans to Fort Monroe, July 16, 1864, and was buried at sea. Bro. Moody was converted when a little boy only 9 years old. He was a most acceptable member of the Mothodist Episcopal Church in this place, and filled the offices of steward, leader and superintendent of Sabbath School in a most faithful manner. He was beloved by all, and is sincerely mourned. He leaves a wife and two interesting little boys.

G. W. Ballou.

Mrs. Sarah M. Winn, wife of James A. Winn, died in Stoneham, Mass., Nov. 2, 1864, aged 31 years. She was the daughter of Hon. Jeremiah Dame, of Farmington, N. H., where she was reared and where she professed faith in Christ in the winter of 1865-6, soon after which her husband and herself joined the Freewill Baptist Church there. They removed to Stoneham in 1857, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the deceased continued a member, walking in the fear of God till her death. Her disease was typhoid fever, induced as we fear by grief at the loss of the society of her husband who is in the military service. She leaves, besides an affectionate husband, two sons, eleven and four respectively. Her end was peace. She said from the first of her sickness that she was entirely willing either to live or die; and as the end drew near she still calmly waited the coming of her Lord.

Stoneham, Dec. 24.

JOHN DUNBAR died at Caledonia, Houston County, Minn., Nov. 28, 1864. He was born in Westerly, R. I., May 30, 1794; was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at Chester, Mass., in 1824. He was ever after a consistent member, and for seven years a class leader. In the spring of 1862 he removed to Minnesota, and settled in this place. His last days were days of extreme bodily suffering, but of holy triumph. His religious experience was of the primitive Methodist type; hopeful, confident, rejoicing. The summons found him watching and waiting.

JAS. H. WHITE.

CHARLOTTE A. POTTER, wife of John B. Potter, of Chicopee, died Aug. 1, aged 38 years. She was converted in 1850. During the fourteen years of her Christian life she gave clear evidence of a commendable state of grace, and of uniform fidelity to her Christian duties. Gradually she wasted away, and calmly closed her eyes on earth, resting on the bosom of her Master. She rests in Jesus.

J. L. Hanatored.

JOHN CROXFORD died in Jackson, Me., Nov. 16, 1864, aged 63 years and 7 months. He was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church forty years. Lived by faith, died in peace, and is enjoying the Christian rest.

JOHN BROWN, 2d, of Liberty, Me., died of chronic diametroes, in City Point Hospital, Oct. 9th, aged 39 years. In Sept. 1863, Bro. B. enlisted in the army, and shared in the fortunes of Gen. Grant's soldiers until he was stricken down with the disease which resulted in his death. He formerly resided in Camden, where he endeared himself to a large circle of friends. While in C. he became a Christian and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he became a faithful steward and an exemplary member. His record is on high, and we believe its final exhibit will result in the verdict, "Well done, good and faithful seruant," &c.

Danforth, Me., Dec. 24.

BRO. JOSELYN T. SECOMBE died in the triumphs of faith, Dec. 22, 1864, having been an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church more than thirty years aged 78 years. Kingston, N. H.

MRS. JULIETTE LEWIS died in West Duxbury, Mas Dec. 17, aged 49 years. She was for many years a worthy member of the church of God in this place; being called to suffer great bodily pain for many months, has through much tribulation entered into rest in full confidence of going home to dje no more. R. Gerrish.

Widow HANNAH B. PHELPS died in Orford, N. H.,
Dec. 21, of dropsy, aged 78 years. Sister P. had for
more than thirty years adorned a good profession, during
which she was an esteemed member of the Methodist
Episcopal Church. She leaves but three out of a large
family to mourn the loss of a kind mother. She had
spent fourfeen years in widowhood, patiently waiting till
her change should come. She at length received her discharge with a glad heart.
Newbury, Vt., Dec. 30.

MARGARET REDONETT died in Newburyport, Dec. aged 80 years and 3 months. For thirty-two years she was connected with the visible church as a faithful and exemplary member. She was called suddenly to the church triumphant. Her end was peace.

J. A. Ames.

MILTON E. TAYLOR, only son of Reuben P. and Susan H. Taylor, died in Morris, Grundy Co., Ill., Nov. 16, 1864, of camp diarrhoza, aged 18 years. Bro. Taylor enlisted in Company G, 134th Regiment Illinois Vols., for one hundred days. When told in view of his ill health that he would probably never return to his friends, he promptly replied, "I would rather go if I die, than to remain at home when my country is in peril." But under the providence of God he did return, though ill, and remained at home five weeks before his death. He was enabled to exclaim before his departure, "It is well! I am hanny!" WM. H. GLOSS. Pastor. happy!

The funeral services of Wm. M. Wright, of Battery G, 2d Mass. Heavy Artillery, who was reported as having died in the rebel prison at Andersonville, were held at Chester, on Sunday, the 18th of Dec., 1864. He was captured at Plymouth, N. C., when the rebels took that place, and is said to have died some time in July last, though his friends at home were not permitted to learn any thing certain of his fate until a few days previous to the funeral. He was converted in 1859 or 1860, where he had ever since remained a faithful and exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His religion was of a broad and intelligent type, devoted, self-denying and faithful in the performance of religious duties, and active in the leading moral reforms of the age. At the call of his country he freely offered himself and gave his life for her liberties. He was in the vigor of early manhood, engaged with a brother in the management of a profitable business, sharing the abundant comforts of a quiet home with his young wife and child; but a stern sense of duty to both God and his country prompted his loyal heart to leave it all behind, and to seek the ranks of her brave defenders. We shall never know, this side the judgment, how much he suffered in that dreadful southern prison. While not only the widow and numerous circle of relatives and personal friends, but also the church and all the community deeply feel his loss, they can but rejoice in the belief that he has gone to the blessed reward of the just. The funeral services of WM. M. WRIGHT, of Batter

Advertisements.

LADIES' FURS. A FINE ASSORTMENT of AMERICAN SABLE, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,

FITCH, RIVER SABLE, ETC.

J. A. JACKSON'S,

101 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

INDIA ROBBER GOODS. Owing to the expiration of Goodyear's Patent in June next, the subscriber is offering his extensive stock at low rates. LADIES' SANDALS, all sizes, LADIES' SHOES, all sizes, GENTS' SHOES, all sizes, LADIES' BOOTS, all Sizes, C. HAYES, PROPRIETOR,
ROXBURY INDIA RUBBER CO.'S STORE,
26 School Street,
Des 28 Smos (Under Rev. A. A. Miner's Church.)

Gmos Dec 28

GIOFRAY'S HAIR RENOVATOR IS A SURE
THING. It will positively restore Grey Hair to its
original color, whether black or brown. It re invigorates the
capillaries, and prevents the Hair from failing off by giving a
healthy flow to the secretions. Removes all dandruff, heat
and itehing of the head, and is a superior dressing for the
hair. It does not soil the skin nor the whitest linen. It has
in its composition the virtues of a plant unknown to any other
manufacturer, which enables the proprietor to defy any person or persons to produce its egual for the thorough manner
in which it accomplishes its work of renova ing, invigorating
and rejuvenating the Human Hair. Sold by all Druggists.

REED, CUTLER & CO., 111 and 113 Broad Street, Boston; JOHN WILSON. JR. & CO., 38 Washington Street,
Boston, WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington Street, GEO.
C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston, Wholesale Agenta.

Advertisements.

**A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY." DR. TEBBETTS' "PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR ERGENERATOR"
Is compounted in strict accordance with the well known laws of Physiology and modern vegetable Chemistry. It is not a "DYR," and will not stain a particle. It will "RESTORE GRAY HAIR" in all cases to its original color, it promotes a luxuriant growth of new HAIR in all cases on BALD HEADS when the plands or roots of the hair are not completely disorganized. It prevents the hair from falling off, and removes all dandruft, heat humors and itching from see scalp. It keeps the hair soft, moist and perfect heathy; and gives it a glossy and beautiful appearance. The "REGENERATOR" is warranty to be refunded. With it every "GRAY HEAD" in New England can be restored in less than sixty days. G. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover St., and CARTER, RUST & CO., 43 Hanover St., M. S. BURR & CO., 25 Tremont St., JOHN WILSON & CO., 138 Washington St., Boston, Whole sale Agents for New England, and sold by Druggists everywhere. TEBBETTS BROTHERS, Druggists and Chemista, Proprietors, Manchester, N. H.

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS. The People's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine is warranted to cure and eradicate from the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Billous Diseases, and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Coetiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Hendaches, Dizziness, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.

RELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds, Throat Distemper, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cramps, and other similar complaints.

Prepared exclusively by DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass., and for sale by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., and M. S. Burn & Co., Boston. DE. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS. The

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY! DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, FOR THE CURE OF

10,000 Dollars Reward, is offered for a bette Recipe.

1 t contains no Opium, Calomel, or Mineral Poison, an can be safely taken by the most Delicate Child. It is estimated that 150,000 die annually, in the Unite States, with Consumption, and Professor Eberle says that vast number of these could be saved by the timely use of som

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAN FOR THE LUNGS strikes at the root of the Disease at once, and such is its speedy effect that any one using it freely, according to directions, for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and not being entirely satisfied with its merits, may return it and receive back his money. The most distressing Cough is frequently relieved by a single dose, and broken up in a few hours' time. The afflicted do not have to take bottle after bottle before they find whether this remedy will afford relief or not.

We have certificates of its cures from many of our most respectable citizens—men and women who live among us, and who have been cured by it. For particulars we refer those living out of the city to our Agents.

who have been cared by H. For particulars we react that living out of the city to our Agents.

Accompanying each bottle of Dr. HALL'S BALSAM FO THE LUNGS is a treatise, in pamphlet form, on Consumption with special directions for using, modes, treatment, etc., fo which we bespeak your perusal.

Evidence from the Best Source in the United States.

The following certificate will be duly appreciated by the community, when it is informed that it was voluntarily given by Mr. Good, who is a member of the Well-known house of Messrs. Demas S. Barnes & Co., Nos. 21 and 23 Park Row, New York, the most extensive patent medicine dealers in the United States, and who, consequently, are intimately acquainted with the virtues of the various medicines offered to the public.

New York April 10, 1864.

United States, and who, consequency, quainted with the virtues of the various medicines offered to the public.

New York, April 10, 1864.

Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co. Gentlemen:—Some weeks since, while briefly sojourning in the city of Pittsburg, I was suddenly attacked with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, bleeding very freely. I also had a very distressing cough. A physician was immediately called, who pronounced my case an extremely critical one, and advised me to telegraph to my friends to come to me at the earliest possible period. I was very much alarmed, knowing the physician thought I could not live but a short time; but having frequently been informed, verbally and by circulars, that your Dn. WM. HALL'S BALS SAM FOR THE LUNGS possessed great medicinal virtues, and that it has performed wonderful cures of similar cases to my own, I was induced to try it. The result was most happy, It cured me, and I am now in the enjoyment of my usual good health. I make this statement for the benefit of those whose lungs are in any way affected.

Yours truly,

21 and 23 Park Row, New York.

A. L. SCOVILL & CO. Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.
For sale by M. S. BURR & Co., Boston, and Druggists an
Dealers in Family Medicines generally in the United States.
J. F. HENRY & CO., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents for

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. THE LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES are the best, cheapest and most durable portable Card and Job Presses aver invented, and have been awarded Silver Medals. Youwill find a Press a source of pleasure and profit. Many persons are SAVING AND MAKING MONEY by using one at their homes or places of business. A comfortable livpersons are SAVING AND MAKING MONEY by using one at their homes or places of business. A comfortable living may be obtained in any city or village, with a small out lay for press and types. The Press is so simple, a boy or girl of twelve can do common and fancy printing with case Cards, Bill-Heads, Labels, Circulars, etc., can be printed at trifling expense. Price of Presses 1810, 810, 821 and 830 Price of an Office with Press: \$15, \$27, \$38, \$49 and \$74 Send for a Circular, to the LOWE PRESS COMPANY. Dec 21

STURGIS'S ELECTRIC COMPOUND, an effe

NEURALGIA
AND RHEUMATISM,
SPINAL IRRITATION, AGUE IN THE FACE, PAIN IN THE
SIDE, BACK AND LIMBS, SORE THROAT, ETC.

It has cured some of the most violent, and obstinate es For sale by all Druggists. Sept 21

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMOOPATHIC

able. They are the only instantian and the reference of t

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case, and Book, complete.

Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book, 7 case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book, 7 case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book, 4 case of Fifteen Boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book, 2 case of my Six Boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book, 1 to 3 case of any Six Boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book, 2 case of any Six Boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book, 5 case of any Six Boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1. CAUTION—Buy none having F. Humphreys & Co. or Phi ip Lee on them. All such are old and worthless, or counterfeits. All my fresh and genuine medicines have F. Humphreys, M. D., on the bottom of each box.

25 These REMEDISS, by the case or the single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free charge, on receipt of the price. Address.

harge, on reccipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, a bove, for all forms of disease.

SELEE'S HAIR LIFE. Mrs. M. P. Alderman SELEE'S HAIR LIFE. Mrs. M. P. Alderman,
Mansfeld, Mass, "confidently recommends it."
Miss Mary H. Howes, Yarmouthport, says: "It is really a
marical preparation for the Hair."
Miss Abbie M. Higgins, Wellfleet, "has derived more beneft from it than from anything else, for Salt Rheum."
Mrs. Deborah Bray, Hoxbury, Mass., says: "I have used
it for three months, and think it the most valuable preparation ever offered to the public."

Rev. E. A. Lyon, Newport, R. I., says: "I can most heartily recommend it to all who need anything of the kind."
Mears. Allea & Bliss, New Bedford, Mass., say: "That it
has the desired effect on gray Hair, we are fully satisfied."
For sale by M. 8. BURR & CO., and GEO. C. GOODWIN
& CO., Boston; W. K. FOSTER, Bangor, Me.; DR. JOR
SWEET, New Bedford, Mass.; J. Ball.CH & SON, Providence, R. I.; or may be had of the Proprietor, N. P. SE
LEE, Meirose, Mass.

CIFFORD'S LIQUID DENTIFRICE. What we claim for it is:

That it will always arrest the progress of decayed teeth. It will care the most obstinate cases of bleeding or spongy oublic.

It is the best and most effectual beautifier of the teeth no extent.

The trial or one bottle will satisfy any one that it is all we claim for it, viz:—A valuable Preservative and disinfectant. It is put in the market with the best recommendations ever published. PERFX GIFFORD & CO., PROPRIETORS, Fall River, Mass.

Agents:—Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., and M. S. Burn & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. BALCH & SON, Providence, R. I. For sale by W. G. BENNETT, P. S. BROWN and J. CHACE & SON, Fall River, and by Druggists generally.

July 13

THE ASSORTMENT OF YOUTHS' AND BOYS
OVERCOATS,
JACKETS,
PANTS, SACKS
AND POLKA SUITS, AND POLKA SUITS,

NO. 20 WINTER STREET,

IS NOW YERY LARGE AND COMPLETE.

W. RICHARDSON, well known in this city, and Gentlemen Youths or Boys can depend upon receiving garments in the best style of the art. J. WALTER READ, PROPRIETOR. Oct 19

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. E. H. DANIELS I DENTAL NOTICE, DR. E. H. DANIELS is prepared to perform any operation in DENTISTEY in a highly satisfactory and skillful manner, at his office, No. 19 excellent facilities, with a location central and convenient, he offers his professional services, confident that he can please his patrons. Dr. Daniels was among the first to introduce the celebrated Nitrous Oxyde Gas, and has used it with much success. Sets or partial sets of teeth made on Gold, Silver, or the Vulcanite base, and candid sdvice given in all cases. Persons visiting the city will find it very convehient to call at 19 Tremont Row, opposite Scollay's Building. 1yD28

\$125 A MONTH. WANTED—Sowing Machine & Clark Sixtern Dollar Family Sewing Machine the only low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses, or large commissions allowed. All other Machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user liable. Illustrated Circulars sent free. Address, Nov 16 3 mos SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

Advertisements.

FAIRBANKS PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES. GENUINE!!!
Accurate, Durable and Convenient.
HAY, COAL, RALEGAD, PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES

FATRET', Butchers', Grocers', Druggists', Confectioners' and Gold SCALES.

Also, Safes, Patent Alarm Money Drawers, and a complete assortment of Store Furniture.

Our ONLY warehouse in Boston is

118 MILK STREET, Corner of Batterymarch Street.

April 29

1y FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

DR. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS ARE CHEMICAL VEGETABLE EXTRACTS. Mostly from plants growing in our own country. Some of these plants have a direct action on the Liver, others upon the Skin, others on the Kidneys, and others upon the Bowels and

Lungs.

It is by a peculiar chemical combination of all these Extract that these Pills are made—possessing the most extraordinar.

efficacy for curing
ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.

Liver Complaint. This disease is more prevalent than people have an idea of.
When the ever is obstructed or inactive, the bile is impure,
and this impure bile is carried into the secretions of the system; the consequence is, an unhealthy complexion, or a yellowishness of the skin, attended with pain in the right side,
also over the shoulder-blade, loss of appetite and flesh, Indi-A. L. SCOVILL & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dealers in Family Medicines generally in the U.S. 1. F. HENRY & CO., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents fo New England. Sept. 7. 1y.

For sale by M. S. BURR & Co., Boston, and Druggists an

THE BISHOPS' PICTURE can now be supplied by either of the publishers. It is a beautiful thing for a Holiday Present. Will be safely sent on a roller by mail, postage prepaid. Price, \$4.50.

F. RAND, 11 Cornhill.

B. B. RUSSELL, 515 Washington Street.

Dec 21 J. P. MAGEE, 5 Corshill. PROTECTION FROM CANKER WORMS!
SAVE YOUR TREES!
Attention is called to ORDWAY'S PATENT TREE
PROTECTOR, warranted to prevent the GRUE of the Canker Worm ascending trees. It operates with absolute certainty. Trials have been made at rooms of the ESSEX INSTITUTE, SALEM, and in open fields, with most perfect success.
It is simple, easily affixed to the tree, and requires neither
Oil. Tar or Liquid.
Circulars of testimonials and instructions may be had of E.
D. GOODRICH, at Office of Dover Stamping Co., 67 Blackstone Street, Boston, General Agent for New England States,
except E-sex County, Mass.

It was a supplied to the control of the control

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

Acquired Capital, \$6,030,544.
Received for Premiums and Interest the past year, \$1,809,713

Excess of Interest received over losses, \$120,759 (5)
Dividends declared seclared the past year, 50 per cent.
Dividend of Profits declared annually on the first day of February, Exclusively for the Benefit of the Insured.

EDWIN RAY, General Agent.
BOSTON OFFICE, NO. 20 STATE STREET.
May 30

GEORGE M. GUILD & CO., PIANO-PORTE MANUFACTURERS, respectfully announce that they have REMOVED to their new and commodious WARE No. 544 Washington Street.

No. 544 Washington Street,
(ODD FELLOW'S BUILDING,)
where they will be happy to see their customers and friends.
They propose to keep constantly on hand a FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, for Sale and to Let. Thenkful for past avors, they hope to merit an increase of the public attention

NEW ENGLAND PETROLEUM COMPANY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS. PRESIDENT-EDWARD C. BATES.

FREASURER-JAMES H. CLAPP. FRANKLIN HAVEN, JR., WILLIAM LINCOLN, D. M. YEOMANS, J. H. CLAPP, E. C. BATES.
LEMUEL SHAW, COUNSEL.

Capital, Number of Shares, Subscription, Working Capital,

The Directors of this Company take pleasure in presenting to the capitalists and the public of New England a chance to invest in a Petroleum stock that offers immediate returns, as well as future prospects of realizing an income that will amply reward such investments.

90,000

THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY CONSISTS

1st. Of a perpetual lease of five and one half acres of land
with engine, fixtures and buildings, being a part of the Miller which canadeses the value of the product unity one dollar per Barrel, there being no carting.

No finer boring territory being found the whole length of

No finer boring territory being found the whole length of Oil Creek than on this section. On this land there is one well now producing sixty barrels of oil per day, worth at the well twelve dollars per barrel.

This well being a new one, we have every prospect of its increasing to a much larger yield, as most of the pumping wells on the creek have done heretofore. For this well alone the company are now offered \$175,000 cash. We have also on this tract room for at least ten more wells. One well will be put down immediately upon the arrival of the engine and tools which the Company already own.

down immediately upon the arrival of the engine and tools which the Company already own.

Much better results are expected from this territory than already obtained, when we shall have sunk the other well, as almost every well sunk in this vicinity has been eminently successful; for instance, the "Noble Well," only three miles below us, with surface indications inferior to ours, when the oil was struck flowed two thousand barrels aday for a year, oil was struck flowed two thousand barrels a day for a year, and its fortunate possessors became millionaires. Now our chance of striking a similar deposit is greatly superior, being nearer the centre of the great Oil Basin. Should a well of this kind be struck, at the present price of oil, it would yield an income of \$20,000 per day, or over \$4,000,000 per annum. This would indeed be a prize; and facts show that it is not all chiracted for it has been to can apprehend and

No. 2. Fee simple of two hundred and sixty-five acres of land in Oil Creek and Spring Bun, six miles from Titusville, a large portion of which is boring territory, and from surface indications we have every reason to believe that this will prove equally as valuable as land below Titusville. Parties are sinking wells on land adjoining us with very satisfactory

results.

No. 3. Twenty-four acres of flats running across the sout end of Morgan Jennings' farm, say two miles north of Cooperstown. Forty years' lease, recorded. Nine tenths of oil on first five acres, three fourths of oil on the residue. One der

rick up. Proprietor pays all taxes, making it better than a deed. A Rochester firm, Messrs. Hughes, Crane & Co., have a similar lease across north end of this farm, and are improving it with the greatest energy.

This land was very carefully selected last August by a most experienced expert, and is unsurpassed on the Creek. The cill is a heavy lubricating oil, selling at the wells for twenty-five dollars per barrel; and from the superior location of this property, together with a large amount of money now developing this locality, the Company most conscientionaly deem this tract of very great value. It is in a direct range with the celebrated Tarr Farm, and every foot of the territory is excellent boring land, while its proximity to the market renders it of enhanced value.

No. 4. Fee simple of one hundred and thirty acres on Mosquito Creek in Mecca, Ohio, on which we have three wells in operation, yielding about four barrels per day, of the very finest lubricating oil in the world, bringing readily fifty dollars per barrel at the well, or sixty dollars in Eastern markets. Responsible parties stand ready to take all the oil select at that price. These wells are over four years oid, and it is expected when we shall have a new well down, we shall get at least a Fuzz barrel well. One well is nearly to oil depth now, and in the course of thirty days will be producing. No well was ever sunk on this territory that was not a paying one. This oil is found at a depth of sixty-five feet, which enables us to sink wells at a sight expense.

The Phillips Oil Company are sinking wells on land adjoining us at a greater depth, with every show of getting flowing or large pumping wells.

On this property we have two large houses, new barns, office, oil refinery, four first-class engines, pumps, tubing, teams, and everything complete for earrying on a large oil husiness. Plenty of the best kind of hard wood growing on this property enables us to get our fuel at cost of cutting and hauling, as all our engines burn wood alone. Sple

Since the above was written we have received advice that one of the new wells on the Mecca property has received oil, and now yields twenty barrels per day. As soon as the tubing is put down it will probably greatly increase.

Dec 25

THE USE OF HILL'S REMEDY in Diphtheric

THE USE OF HILL'S REMEDY in Diphtheria has saved hundreds of lives.
It has cured "Fungus Tumors."
It has cured Chronic Diarrhea.
It has cured Chronic Diarrhea.
It has cured all forms of Bowel Complaints.
It has cured all forms of Bowel Complaints.
It has done more to relieve pain and destroy Inflammation than I ever advertised.
It is worthy of the confidence of the public.
Found at M. S. BURR & CO., 26 Tremout Street, Boston, wholesale and retail, and in most-cities and towns in Maine, wholesale and retail, and in most cities and t REV. T. HILL, SOLE West Waterville, Me., Dec. 7.

Advertisements.

NEW MUSIC FOR SOCIAL MEETINGS. Just THE VESTRY CHIMES. By A. HULL. Nearly 3 000 Copies Sold the First Month! It contains 154 Tunes and 225 Hymns. 12mo. Bound in Coth, in a neat and convenien rm. A large amount of music and many new hymns are rein published for the first time, and one haif of the whole r Vestry use and family circle.

il price, 60 cents. \$6.00 per dozen.

DEGEN, ESTES & CO., Publishers, FAMILY DYE COLORS! (Patented Oct. 13th. A SAVING OF EIGHTY PER CENT. Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue,
Light Blue, French Elue, Claret Brown.
For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawis, Sco
Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing,
and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

ers, Rid Gioves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.
Cherry. Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Brab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta.
For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.
Malze, Marcoon, Orange, Pink, Salmon, Scarlet, Solfstino, Violet, Leather, Solfstino, Violet, Leather, Solfstino, Pyelug, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable receipts,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price,—10 cents.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

June 22
eopsteptimos

DAVIS & CO., PHOTOGRAPH ARTISTS, Corner Winter and Washington Streets, Entrance No. 2, Winter Street, Boston.
Photographs of every size and description taken in the best manner; plain finish, colored, or in India Ink, at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$90.00.
Fine copies of old or partially faded Daguerreotypes taken.
Persons having such Daguerreotypes of deceased relatives should have them attended to at once.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, mow so much in favor with the public, at \$3.00 per dozen, equal, if not superior, to any in this country.
OVER ONE MILLION OF MINIATURES have been made at their Rooms within the past nine years,—more than one to every house in the New England States.

The ORIGINAL
Twenty-five Cent Ambrotype and One Dollar Photograph Rooms,
Convers on Winter and Washington Sts., Boston.

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free from all injurious qualities as
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ree from all injurious qualities as

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recommend it to all clergyman and their families."

Kent's East India Coffee
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men and professional men in the country."

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and be sure that the packages are labeled

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as there are numerous counterfeits affoat under the name of "Genuine East India Coffee," "Original East India Coffee," ote., put forth by imposters to deceive the unwary. In 1 h. prackages, and in boxes of 36, 40, and 100 hs., for Grocers and large Consumers. Sold by Grocers generally, Orders from City and Country Grocers solicited, to whom iberal discount will be made. iberal discount will be made.

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Boston, April 20.

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Large Size Bottles, 50 Cents.
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For elegance of form, and great strength and elasticity of springs, these Skirts have never been equaled.

The various improvements recently patented are the greatest novelities yet introduced in this indispensable article of a lady's wardrobe. And they are practical as well as novel. The Dorsal Support is a genuine common sense arrangement; and also the manner of uniting the springs, and of confining them to the tape.

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saving of money.

The new Patent BELLE-MONTE CORSET AND SHIRT SUPPORTER combines a perfect and elegant Corset, with the most simple and practical Skirt Supporter ever introduced, with none of the objections existing in all other goods of this class. In Skirts, Corsets and Supporters, the subscribers aim to meet the wants of consumers, by making honest, substantial and elegant goods, at moderate prices. BELLE-MONTE SKIRT COMPANY.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

June 22

ZION'S HERALD.

This is the oldest Methodist newspaper in the world. This is the oldest Methodist newspaper in the worns. It is published by the BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, composed of twenty members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is the recognized organ of our church in New England. The Association undertake the risk and care of publication solely for the benefit of the Methodist Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee or reward whatever for their services. Unlike most other Methodist Dapers, the Heralu mas never received any support from the whatever for their services. Unlike most other Methodist papers, the Herau has nover received any support from the Book Concern, and is, therefore, entirely dependent on its own patronage. If, after paying the necessary expenses of publishing, any profits accrue, they are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence, Vermont, and East Maine Conferences.

1. The HERALD AND JOURNAL is published weekly, at 2. All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church are authorized Agents, to whom payment may be made.

made.

3. All communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor, and letters on business should be addressed to the Agent.

4. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the writers. We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers in full, and the name of the Post Office to which papers are to be sent, in such manner that there can be no misunderstanding.

Poetry.

ATTRIBUTES OF GOD IN NATURE. While awcetest strains of music flow From Nature's deep, harmonious lyre, 'Mid summer evening's softening glow,

Or dreamy twilight's gorgeous 'tire,-Our minds drink in the scenes of beauty, And think, if aught we think, divine, That life was made for all but duty,

When sombre midnight glooms the world, And tempests shrick through blackened skies, 'Mid earthquake's desolation hurled, 'Tis then, appalled, he stands in dread Of judgment, and in trembling, yields, While wrath moves on with fearful tread,

While we through floating beauties move, And drink bewildering sweetness in, We read the lesson, "God is Love," And the Book of Nature's praise begin. When desolation's stormy march Hurls clouds of flery anguish wide, Our hearts may pale, while mountains parch, And that " God is Justice" late decide. Rockport, 1864.

Temperance.

STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE ADDRESS To the People of Massachusetts, in Relation to the Appointment of a State Police for the City of Bos

NUMBER AND WORK OF THE POLICE. The Boston Police numbers from 330 to 350 men.
An important part of their work is to execute city ordinances. The greater part, however, is the execution of State laws. Last year they made 346 arrests for violations of city ordinances. for violations of city ordinances, and 28,554 for vio-lations of State laws. In Boston, the police make nine tenths of all the arrests under the criminal laws of the State. It is safe to say that the execution of city ordinances alone would not require one third o

THE CITY CAN CLAIM NO RIGHT TO APPOINT AND

If two thirds of the work of the police is the exe cution of State laws, the State surely has the best right to appoint and control them. If the city were in no respect subordinate, its claim to the control of the police could only be in proportion to its share of the work they perform.

THE CITY'S CONTROL OF THE POLICE UNSAFE. It is never safe for any State to entrust the exe cution of its lays to a great city. The larger the city the greater the danger. There are frequent and grave issues between great cities and the laws of the State. In such cases the laws can never prevail, unless the State controls the police that executes them. To execute the laws in a great city, three things are

To execute the laws in a great city, three things are indispensable. There must be a police to arrest offenders, a jury to convict, and a court to sentence them. The State may provide a faithful judge, but he can do nothing unless the police arrest the criminals and furnish the evidence.

A populous city, therefore, that controls the police, can decide and will decide, what part of the laws shall be executed, and what part shall be nullified; what mobs shall be permitted, and what suppressed; what classes of criminals shall be punished, and what shall go free. No great city ever did, or ever will act otherwise. Boston is as loyal as any, and yet, if act otherwise. Boston is as loyal as any, and yet, she dislikes a law she nullifies it as effectually as her right to do so were conferred by special stat-ute. To show this fact we present a single example

THE BOSTON POLICE REPORT OF LAST YEAR, This report shows that two thirds of the arrests were for drunkenness. Out of 28,890 arrests, 19,115 were for getting drunk. Those who got drunk wer arrested according to the letter of the law. Close t these 19,115 drunkards were 1,951 men who sold them the liquor on which they got drunk. These were not arrested at all. Here are two classes of offenders, standing side by side, participating in the same offense, and both equally guilty in the eyes of the law. Boston directs its police to arrest one class, and to let the other go free. Under the present system, those who control the police cannot arrest liquor dealers without losing their votes. For this reason that while the way and refuse to execute it. they dislike the law, and refuse to execute it. This is but one example, but the principle is universal. Men will not execute a law against themselves, or against friends that are powerful enough to give them

THE POLICE NOT CENSURABLE. This result is not the fault of the police. If any officer or member of the Boston Police should under take to execute the law without orders, it would insure his dismissal. Those who control the police and they alone are responsible. They control the execution of the criminal laws. They have power to overrule and nullify such laws as are executed by the police, and they have strong inducements to exercise this power. As a result, some laws are executed faithfully, some partially, and some not at all. This nullification of a portion of the laws is our special charge against the city's control of the police.

THE CITY'S ANSWER TO THIS CHARGE. So far as it regards the liquor traffic, the city says it cannot execute the law. If that is her deliberate judgment, if Boston thinks she cannot do the work it is a sufficient reason for taking it out of her bands. What sensible man would intrust a difficult piece of work to an agent who told him he could not do it? would expect his plans to be carried out by mer who thought they were absurd and impracticable? Individuals would not employ such agents. Why then should the State? Yet this is precisely what

WHY CITY GOVERNMENTS OPPOSE THE LAW. Members of city governments have a motive for opposing the law, which they would not have as private citizens. The keepers of drinking houses have great political power. They control a great number of votes. Mayors and aldermen have a strong inducement to court their favor and avoid their sensity. To execute the lawrence the lawrence to the court their favor and avoid their sensity. To execute the lawrence the lawrence to the their enmity. To execute the law against them, is to lose their votes. So they oppose the law instead of executing it. The customers of these houses, on , have no political power. They never idate, and never will have one, and of

course they have no political influence.

It is therefore politically safe to arrest the cust ers, but dangerous to arrest the keepers. It did not ers, but dangerous to arrest the keepers. It did not probably cost the mayor and aldermen a single vote to arrest 19,115 of the customers, during last year. If they had made one tenth part as many arrests of the keepers, it would have cost them all the votes the traffic could control. This is the reason that the city governments are so much opposed to the law. This is the reason they order the police to arrest the customers and let the keepers go free.

A joint special Committee of the last Legislature reported that the execution of the laws against the sale of intoxicating drinks was prevented by these two obstacles, viz:

two obstacles, viz:

First, the protection afforded to the traffic by the

City of Boston.
Second, placing cases against liquor dealers on file without sentence; in other words, letting them go free when convicted. We concur in their opinion.
In relation to the extent to which convicted offenders are permitted to go free, the Committee present this proof, viz.:

e were on file in the Superior Courts, Sept "There were on file in the Superior Courts, Sept. 30, 1863, five hundred and fifty-one cases under this law, of which one hundred and fifty-one were placed on file during the year then ending. During the same time, but thirty-one were sentenced to the fine and imprisonment provided by law. In point of fact, it is believed that the important offenders have almost universally escaped punishment."

No corruption was ever more flagrant, or more clearly proved.

exposure of the mode in which Boston pro tects the liquor traffic is equally definite and co

The legislative committee proposed these two rem edies, viz.: First, the establishment of a State Police for Bos

First, the establishment of a State Police for Boston and the adjoining cities.

Second, the passage of "An Act for the better enforcement of the laws."

Both of these legal provisions seem to us to be plain, simple, effective, and indispensable. To one of them objections have been made by the Governor, especially in relation to the exclusion of rum selling jurors, but his objections are evidently far more applicable to existing Statutes, than they are to the "Act for the better enforcement of the laws." POLITICAL STRENGTH OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

The number of places where liquor is sold, as re ported by the police, is nineteen hundred and fifty. one. Each of these controls the votes of some relatives, and some customers. When the liquor dealers are in danger, all other classes of criminals vote with them. These classes united hold the balance of power. er. They are strong enough to decide municipal elections. Municipal candidates, and municipal officers act under the hope of gaining, or the fear of losing these votes. It is this that arrays municipal officers against the law.

BOSTON ENTITLED TO A CHARITABLE JUDGMENT The municipal officers of Boston ought not to be

GAMING HOUSES AND BROTHELS.

of the human wrecks that are thrown every year into the hands of the police and overseers of the poor? If the men who minister to these vices are more in

THE POLICY OF THE STATE.

THE WORK DONE BY THE DRINKING HOUSES OF

In other parts of the State, no doubt, the schools do

more good, than the drinking houses do harm. Is it so in Boston? Is there not, on the contrary, much reason to fear that the reverse is true? Two or three

Children.

THE FLOWER THAT LOOKS UPWARD.

A group of young, light-hearted girls, sat together in the twilight, busily arranging the flowers they had been gathering in the pleasant woods and fields. "What beautiful things flowers are?" said one;

portant object, and should therefore cease.

harshly judged. When we ask them to execute this law, we ask them to make a greater sacrifice than most men are willing to make. We ask them to turn themselves out of office. We can hardly expect men to cut off their own political aspirations, and throw the power and patronage of a great city into the hands of their political opponents. We must remember, too, the divided state of public opinion that surrounds them. In the popular mind there is a surrounds them. In the popular mind there is a west dead of respectability in power. There were throw the power and patronage of a great city into the hands of their political opponents. We must remember, too, the divided state of public opinion that surrounds them. In the popular mind there is a great deal of respectability in power. There were very good citizens who could see no immorality or irreligion in slavery, as long as it could elect presidents, nor can they see any want of respectability in the liquor traffic while it elects mayors and aldermen. To men chosen under such influences, an impartial execution of the law is exceedingly difficult. Boston municipal officers are no worse than those of other cities. Candidates there, are just like candidates everywhere else; they want to be elected. They stand on one side, wanting votes. On the other side stand nineteen hundred and fifty-one men, that want to sell rum. There is no bargain between them, but the result is just the same. It is all perfectly understood. Each side gives the other what it wants, and gets what it wants itself. One side gets elected, and the other gets a chance to sell rum. If the candidates had made a written contract, pledging themselves in case of their election, not to execute the laws against these nineteen hundred and fifty one men, the result would be just what we see in the streets of Boston to-day, —an open, undisturbed liquor traffic.

Helen.

"I think that I can guess, said Clara Seymour, "either a violet or a heart's case—am I right?"

"Not quite," replied Lucy, with a deep blush; although both the flowers you have mentioned are great favorites of mine. But I should like to resemble the daisy most, because it is always looking upward!"

"Do tell me," said Helen, as they walked home together, carrying the flowers which they had gathered to adorn their several dwellings; "do tell me, now, why you wished just now to be always looking up like the daisy?"

"O, Helen, can you ask? What more do we require for happiness than to be able, let the cloud be ver so dark, to look upward, with the eye of faith, and say, 'It is the L

For Zion's Herald,

GAMING HOUSES AND BROTHELS.

Next to the drinking houses stand the gaming houses and brothels. They are, to a great extent, the fruit and product of the liquor traffic. As a business, they cannot be carried on without its aid. Their customers must first graduate at the dram-shops. The laws are not efficiently executed against these houses. The arrests bear no proper proportion to their number, and the extent of their business. Boston does not yet fully tolerate them, as it does its drinking-houses, but its tendency is strongly in that direction. Slowly, but surely, the police are tending toward the same rule of arresting only the lowest and the most noisy, and such as live in cheap houses, and keep inferior stock. This tendency is inevitable. If the laws are not executed against drinking houses, they will not be executed against the kindred houses that depend on them for existence.

There can be no doubt that the practical license given to the liquor traffic by the mayor and aldermen of Boston does more than everything else to produce, sustain and protect the gaming houses and brothels of the city. Nothing can more deeply imperil the public welfare, or more imperatively demand that the control of the police should be placed in other hands. REV. DAN PERRY. Rev. Dan Perry, of the Maine Conference, died i xford, Me., Dec. 16th, 1864, in his eighty-sixth year He was born in Rehoboth, Mass., Aug. 5th, 1779, and was of a family of three sons and six daughters. He was the subject of early religious impressions, but was not converted to God till Nov. 21, 1799. He joined the Methodist Church the same year, and was license to exhort Sept. 26th, 1800. He was received int the New England Conference in 1802, and was appointed to Needham Circuit, with Rev. Joshua Soule as his colleague. He was exchanged this year to Salisbury Circuit, and had Rev. Geo. Pickering and Rev. Daniel Webb for colleagues. In 1803, he was on three circuits, Falmouth, Norridgewock, and Readfield Circuits in Maine. At the Conference in 1804, he was appointed to Hallowell Circuit. In 1805, he was on two circuits, Bethel and Poland. In 1806, he was ordained Elder by Bishop Asbury, and appointed to Barnard Circuit, in Vermont. He was next sent THE MOST IMPORTANT DUTY OF THE POLICE.

The necessity of watching and protecting a city against different classes of offenders, is in proportion to the mischief they do. The most important duty of the police, therefore, is to arrest and punish such violators of law as are most injurious. What other classes of offenders are as pernicious to the city and State as the keepers of drinking houses, gaming houses and houses of prostitution? Do not these nurseries of crime and poverty spread through the community the special dangers that every man fears for his children? Is it not they that cause three fourths of the human wrecks that are thrown every year into to New London, Conn. In 1808, he was appointed to Weathersfield, Vermont. At this time his health became much impaired by his extensive labors; and at the next Conference, held in Monmouth, Maine, he located. Becoming some better, under the direction of Rev. Geo. Pickering, Presiding Elder, he took the place of Rev. Isaac Scarritt, on the Portsmouth Cir-

cuit in New Hampshire. During these eight years his labors were very abur lant. He labored in all the New England States He had regular preaching places in one hundred and forty towns. On some of his circuits he was obliged jurious to the community than any other classes of offenders, then their arrest, punishment, and suppression, is the first and most important duty of the police. The city's control of the police results in the neglect of this duty. It fails to secure its most imto travel three hundred miles to get round once During this time he preached one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine sermons. He received for hi abors \$359.77, an average of \$44.97 per year.

In 1810 he located on a farm in Oxford, Maine where he remained till 1834, when he was re-admitted It is their chief business to collect the daily crop of offenders furnished by the drinking houses. As fast as the customers of these houses reach a point where they cannot take care of themselves, or where to the traveling connection, and joined the Maine Conference. While in this relation he preached and labored in the following places: Bethel in 1834-5; where they cannot take care of themselves, or where they disturb others, the police step in and arrest them. Their chief function is that of public scavengers, employed to collect the refuse human stock which these houses daily disgorge upon the community. Instead of harming the drinking houses, the police give them an assential aid, by taking care of their victims as fast as they are sufficiently plucked and gorged. They attend the calls of the keepers of these houses for this very purpose. This disgraceful position of the police results from their control by the city. Rumford, 1836; North Paris in 1837; Buxton in 1838; Otisfield in 1839; Norway in 1840-1; Livernore in 1842; Lisbon in 1843; Lovell in 1844; North Paris in 1845-6. In 1847 he took a superan nuated relation and removed to Oxford, where he emained till the time of his death. He was the old est member of his Conference, and had been a faithful preacher sixty-four years.

Father Perry possessed some striking characteris-tics. He was a man of remarkable industry, and The most important interest of any State is the character of its people. That character is largely formed by agencies over which the State has control. The most powerful of these agencies are the public schools and the liquor traffic. No one doubts that the schools do much to make good citizens, and no one doubts that the dram-shops do much to make bad ones. This is the judgment of the State, and for this reason it sustains the one, and prohibits the other. The State has always looked upon the agencies that secure the character and intelligence of its people, as he always reserved the alternative to think and for himself at last.

secure the character and intelligence of its people, as the most important objects of legislation. Any agency that makes good citizens, confers the greatest of all possible benefits; and any agency that makes bad citizens, inflicts the greatest of all possible evils upon the State. For this reason, the most important legislation of Massachusetts is that which establishes her common schools,—the leading agency for the manufacture of good citizens. With that single exception, the most important legislation of the State is that which prohibits the liquor traffic,—the leading agency for the manufacture of bad citizens. As a preacher he was sound, methodical, and pra tical; and took a respectable rank among his co laborers. His discourses were thoroughly studied systematically arranged, and often applied with grea nower and effect.

As a citizen the deceased was greatly resp From the first be occupied places of honor and trus in his town, and in 1839 and 1834 he represente Oxford and Hebron in the legislature of Maine; and that, too, when the political party to which he belonged was largely in the minority. Perhaps one reason why he enjoyed so largely the respect of his fellow-citizens was his aversion to everything like

reason to fear that the reverse is true? Two or three hundred families in Boston get a living by teaching, and two or three thousand by selling rum. Three or four hundred thousand dollars are spent for education, and two or three millions are spent for drink. Boston sends 25,000 pupils to its public schools, and its dram-shops send every year 30,000 of their pupils into the hands of the Police and Overseers of the Poor. Official reports indicate that the drinking houses of Boston reduce one sixth of its population to a position of dependence upon public charity or public correction. Where is the proof of an equally extensive work done by her schools? bigotry and sectarianism.

Father Perry's work is done. He is welcomed to his reward. None who knew him doubt but what he died well. During his severe sufferings on the night of his last attack of paralysis, his son, the Hon. John J. Perry, asked him if "Jesus was with him." With great difficulty the dying father responded, "Yesyes-yes." These were the last words he ever ut tered. Thus the promise was fulfilled to this aged servant, "Lo, I am with you always."

WHAT MEASURE OF SUCCESS CAN BE REASONA-BLY EXPECTED.

It is the open, not the covert offenses, that are within the certain reach of the law. We do not say that the Police can put an end to intemperance and licentiousness. What they can do, is to subject those who minister to these vices to the secrecy, concealment, and odium, that attach to other classes of criminals. The Police can shut up the open liquor traffic, and the half-open houses of prostitution. Especial attention to this subject leads us to the conviction, that these vices, if thus compelled to hide from the public eye, could not reach beyond one fifth, or one tenth of their present extent.

It is not fit that a State that spends two millions of dollars every year to sustain schools that lead to virtue and good citizenship,—it is not fit that such a State should permit its policy to be defeated, and its laws set at defiance by two or three thousand metropolitan schools of vice, whose product of crime requires the yearly arrest of twenty thousand citizens in a single city,—whose product of poverty makes a still larger number of the people of that city dependent on public charity, and whose influence does more than everything else to plant and sustain similar schools of infamy throughout the Commonwealth.

The Address is accompanied by letters from the General Agent of the Boston Provident Association, and the Chairman of the Boston Board of Overseers of the Poor, sustaining the statistics of poverty presented in the Address. Funeral services were held Sabbath morning. the Methodist Church, after which his remains were committed to rest in East Oxford, beside the deceased companion of his youth, where they will remain until the resurrection morning. ABEL W. POTTLE. Oxford, Dec. 29, 1864.

Biographical.

CARRIE C. FALL, youngest daughter of Thos. and Louisa Fall, after an illness of only four days, died August 2, 1864, aged 14 years, 6 months and 7 days. Carrie was an affectionate daughter, constant in her attendance at church, and an interested listener to religious truth, which she appeared to greatly love. She had been a member of our Sabbath School ever since she was old enough to attend church, and loved to be in the society of Christians. When told by her mother she could not live, she said, "I do not know but I am as well prepared to go to heaven now as I ever shall be, and asked her mother to meet her in heaven."

Sally Davis deed in North Tarmouth, Me., July 27, aged 65 years. She sought and found the Lord many years since, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was humble, and never afraid to stand up for Jesus and express her strong attachment to the church. She opened her house for meetings, and the ministers of God and his people have prayed often in her habitation, she greatly enjoying those seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. As a mother, she was devoted and affectionate. Her sufferings were great, but she was resigned to the will of God. She died in great peace.

H. B. MITCHELL.

EUNICE MARSTON died in North Yarmouth, Me., Aug. 15, 1864, aged 78 years. She was converted many years ago, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she was a faithful and useful member, delighting to mingle with the people of God in the devotions of the sanctuary, the circle of prayer and the class room. In all her relations she was diligent to discharge the duties of her station. She suffered much for years, but religion supported her, and she rejoiced in the light of that world where the inhabitants never say, I am sick. She lived to see the most of her children brought to Christ, and now they arise up to call her blessed. She met death like a Christian, for she was ready.

ANN M. DAVIS, wife of James E. Davis, died in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 8, 1864, aged 52 years. At an early

been gathering in the pleasant woods and fields.

"What beautiful things flowers are?" said one:
"and what a pleasant amusement it would be, now
that we are all sitting here so quietly, if each were
to choose which flower she would rather be like."

"Just as if there would be any choice," exclaimed
Laura Bennett, a little proudly; "Among all the
flowers that grow, there is none to vie in beauty with
the Rose. Let me be queen of flowers or none!"

"For my part," observed her sister Helen, "I'
should like to resemble the luxuriant Rhododendrom,
so beautifully described in our book of flowers. When
any one, in passing, shakes it roughly, it scatters, we
are told, a shower of honey-deep from its roseate cups,
and immediately begins to fill its chalices anew with
transperent ambrosis; teaching us to shower sweetsee en upon the hands that disturb us, and to fill
again with pure honey-drops the chalices of our inward thoughts. O, who would not wish to be meek
and forgive like the Rhododendron, if they could?
But this is very difficult," added poor Helen, with
tears in her eyes.

"It is, indeed," said Lucy Neville, gently, "if we
trust only to our own strength. And who is there to
help us? It is only when my father looks at me, in
his grave, kind manner, that I have the slightest control over myself. What a pity it in," said Lucy, in
the plant of the property of the plant of

JOHN DUNBAR died at Caledonia, Houston County, Minn., Nov. 28, 1864. He was born in Westerly, R. I., May 30, 1794; was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at Chester, Mass., in 1824. He was ever after a consistent member, and for seven years a class leader. In the spring of 1862 he removed to Minnesota, and settled in this place. His last days were days of extreme bodily suffering, but of holy triumph. His religious experience was of the primitive Methodist type; hopeful, confident, rejoicing. The summons found him watching and waiting.

JAS. H. WHITE.

CHARLOTTE A. POTTER, wife of John B. Potter, of Chicopee, died Aug. 1, aged 38 years. She was converted in 1850. During the fourteen years of her Christian life she gave clear evidence of a commendable state of grace, and of uniform fidelity to her Christian duties. Gradually she wasted away, and calmly closed her eyes on earth, resting on the bosom of her Master. She rests in Jesus.

J. L. Hanaford.

JOHN CROXFORD died in Jackson, Me., Nov. 16, 1864, aged 63 years and 7 months. He was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church forty years. Lived by fuith, died in peace, and is enjoying the Christian rest.

John Brown, 2d, of Liberty, Me., died of chronic diarrhosa, in City Point Hospital, Oct. 9th, aged 39 years. In Sept. 1863, Bro. B. enlisted in the army, and shared in the fortunes of Gen. Grant's soldiers until he was stricken down with the disease which resulted in his death. He formerly resided in Camden, where he endeared himself to a large circle of friends. While in C. he became a Christian and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he became a faithful steward and an exemplary member. His record is on high, and we believe its final exhibit will result in the verdict, "Well done, good and faithful seruant," &c.

Danforth, Me., Dec. 24.

BRO. JOSELYN T. SECOMBE died in the triumphs

MRS. JULIETTE LEWIS died in West Duxbury, Mass. Dec. 17, aged 49 years. She was for many years a worthy member of the church of God in this place; being callthy member of the church of God in this place; being call ed to suffer great bodily pain for many months, ha through much tribulation entered into rest in full confi dence of going home to dje no more. R. GERRISH.

Widow HANNAH B. PHELPS died in Orford, N. H. Widow HANNAH B. PHELPS died in Orford, N. H., Dec. 21, of dropsy, aged 78 years. Sister P. had for more than thirty years adorned a good profession, during which she was an esteemed member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She leaves but three out of a large family to mourn the loss of a kind mother. She had spent fourteen years in widowhood, patiently waiting till her change should come. She at length received her discharge with a glad heart.

Newbury, Vt., Dec. 30.

MARGARET REDONETT died in Newburyport, Dec. 15. margaret Redonert died in Newburypor, Dec. 15, aged 80 years and 3 months. For thirty-two years she was connected with the visible church as a faithful and exemplary member. She was called suddenly to the church triumphant. Her end was peace.

J. A. Ames.

MILTON E. TAYLOR, only son of Reuben P. and Susan H. Taylor, died in Morris, Grundy Co., Ill., Nov. 16, 1864, of camp diarrhea, aged 18 years. Bro. Taylor enlisted in Company G, 134th Regiment Illinois Vols., for one hundred days. When told in view of his ill health that he would probably never return to his friends, he promptly replied, "I would rather go if I die; than to remain at home when my country is in peril." But under the providence of God he did return, though ill, and remained at home five weeks before his death. He was enabled to exclaim before his departure, "It is well! I am WM. H. GLOSS, Pastor.

The funeral services of Wm. M. Wright, of Battery G, 2d Mass. Heavy Artillery, who was reported as having died in the rebel prison at Andersonville, were held at Chester, on Sunday, the 18th of Dec, 18c4. He was captured at Plymouth, N. C., when the rebels took that place, and is said to have died some time in July last, though his friends at home were not permitted to learn any thing certain of his fate until a few days previous to the funeral. He was converted in 1859 or 1860, where he had ever since remained a faithful and exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His religion was of a broad and intelligent type, devoted, self-denying and faithful in the performance of religious duties, and active in the leading moral reforms of the age. At the call of his country he freely offered himself and gave his life for her liberties. He was in the vigor of early manhood, engaged with a brother in the management of a profitable business, sharing the abundant comforts of a quiet home with his young wife and child; but a stern sense of duty to both God and his country prompted his loyal heart to leave it all behind, and to seek the ranks of her brave defenders. We shall never know, this side the judgment, how much he suffered in that dreadful southern prison. While not only the widow and numerous circle of relatives and personal friends, but also the church and all the community deeply feel his loss, they can but rejoice in the belief that he has gone to the blessed reward of the just. The funeral services of WM. M. WRIGHT, of Batter

Advertisements.

LADIES' FURS. A FINE ASSORTMENT of AMERICAN SABLE, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,

FITCH, RIVER SABLE, ETC. J. A. JACKSON'S,
101 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

INDIA ROBBER GOODS. Owing to the expiration of Goodyear's Patent in June next, the subscriber is offering his extensive stock at low rates. LADIES' SANDALS, all sizes, LADIES' SHOES, all sizes, GENTS' SHOES, all sizes, LADIES' BOOTS, all sizes, C. HAYES, PROPRIETOR,
ROXBURY INDIA RUBBER CO.'S STORE,
26 School Street,
Des 29 Smos (Under Rev. A. A. Miner's Church.)

OR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is the

DR. E. G. GOULD'S PIN WORM SYRUP.— DR. E. G. GOULD'S PIN WORM SYRUP.—
Few medical compounds, have met with so great success, in the last few years, as the above celebrated Worm Remedy. Adults of 50 and 60 years who have suffered for a life time, are relieved and entirely cured. Children who had tried all other remedies in vain, are immediately relieved of these dangerous peats.

(It acts as a Cathartic, and the health of adults or child is at once improved by the use of this Syrup.)

Let no family be without a bottle in the house.

At wholesale in Boston by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,
M. S. BURR & CO., WEERS & POTTER, and JOHN WILSON, JR. & CO., and at retail by Druggists throughout New England.

Nov 21

Advertisements.

**A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY." DR. TEBBETTS! "PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR BEGENERATOR."
Is compounded in strict accordance with the well known laws
of Physiology and modern vegetable Chemistry. It is not a
"DYE," and will not stain a particle. It will "RESTORE
BEAY HAIR" in all cases to its originaction. It will "RESTORE
a lixurinat growth of new Hair hair are not one, it promotes
a lixurinat growth of new Hair hair are not completely disorganized. It prevents the hair from falling off, and removes
the second of the hair from falling off, and removes
the lid andruff, heat humors and itching from the scalp. It
keeps the hair soft, moist and perfectly healthy, and gives it
a glossy and beautiful appearance. It is highly perfumed,
and as a Dressing it duce the bove results in all cases; if not
the money to be refunded. With it every "GRAY HEAD"

C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover St., and CARTER, RUST
& CO., 48 Hanover St., M. S. BURB & CO., 26 Temont St.,
JOHN WILSON & CO., 138 Washington St., Boston, Whole
sale Agents for New England, and sold by Druggists everywhere. TEBBETTS BROTHERS, Druggists and Chemists,
Proprietors, Manchester, N. H.

S. WILLIAMS VEGENTA BLE BITTERS. The

Proprietors, Manchester, N. H. 1y June 8

Proprietors, Manchester, N. H. 1y June 8

Propie's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then condenn it. This medicine is varranted to cure and eradicate from the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Billious Diseases, and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Blood Ague, and all kindred complaints.

KELSEY'S VEGETABLE AIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds, Throat Distance, Disarring, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Prepared exclusively by Dit. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass., and fore sale by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., and M. S. Bunk & Co., Boston.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS,

Recipe.

11 contains no Opium, Calomel, or Mineral Poison, as man be safely taken by the most Delicate Child.

not have to take bottle after bottle before they find whet this remedy will afford relief or not.

Evidence from the Best Source in the United States.
The following certificate will be duly appreciated by tommunity, when it is informed that it was voluntarily give y Mr. Goop, who is a member of the well-known house Mesers. Demas S. Barnes & Co., Nos. 21 and 23 Park Ro New York, the most extensive patent medicine dealers in United States, and who, consequently, are intimately quainted with the virtues of the various medicines offered he public.

quainted with the virtues of the various medicines offered the public.

New York, April 10, 1864.

Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co. Gentlemen:—Some week since, while briefly sojourning in the city of Pittsburg, I was suddenly attacked with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs bleeding very freely. I also had a very distressing cough. I physician was immediately called, who pronounced my cass an extremely critical one, and advised me to telegraph to my friends to come to me at the earliest possible period. I was very much alarmed, knowing the physician thought I could not live but a short time; but having frequently been informed, verbally and by circulars, that your De. WM. Hall's Balsam for time is that your De. WM. Hall's Balsam for time is the second of the second of

A. L. SCOVILL & CO. Proprietors, Ciucinnati, Ohio.
For sale by M. S. BURR & Co., Boston, and Druggists an Dealers in Family Medicines generally in the United States. J. F. HENRY & CO., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents 1

STURGIS'S ELECTRIC COMPOUND, an effe tunl external remedy for
NEURALGIA
AND RHEUMATISM,
SPINAL IRRITATION, AGUE IN THE FACE, PAIN IN
SIDE, BACK AND LIMES, SORE THEOAT, ETC.

For sale by all Druggists.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC

ase. They have received the highest praise fusion, the Press and the People, and will always action.

Price of Single Boxes—
were Fever, Congestion and Inflammation,
Worm Fever, Worm Colle, &c.,
Colle, Teething, Crying of Infants,
Diarrhea of Children or Adults,
Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colle,
Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea,
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis,
Tooth-ache, Face-ache, Neuralgia,
Head-aches, Sick Head-aches, Vertigo,
Dyspepsia, Weak or Billous Stomach,
Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods,
Profuse Periods, and Luccorrhea,
Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing,
Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas,
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains,
Fever and Ague, Old Agues,
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Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing,
Whooping Cough,
Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing,
Serofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling,
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Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children,
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Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms,
Sufferings at Change of Life, Flushes,
Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Viti,
PRICE.
Thirty-five vials in morocco case, and Book,
complete,

Case of Thirty-five vials in mo

Case of Thirty-five rials in morocco case, and Book, complete, complete, complete, Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book, 70 Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book, 40 Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book, 40 Case of Fifteen Boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book, 20 Case of any Six Boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book, 10 Case of any Six Boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book, 10 Caurillon—Buy none having F. Humphreys & Co. or Philip Lee on them. All such are old and worthless, or counterfeits. All my fresh and genuice medicines have F. Humphreys, M. D., on the bottom of each box.

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DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, a showe, for all forms of disease.

CELEE'S HAIR LIFE. Mrs. M. P. Alderman SELEE'S HAIR LIFE. Mrs. M. P. Alderman,
Mansfield, Mass., "confidently recommends it."
Miss Mary H. Howes, Yarmouthport, says: "It is really a
marked preparation for the Hair."
Miss Abbie M. Higgins, Wellfleet, "has derived more benelft from it than from anything else, for Salt Rheum."
Mrs. Deborah Bray, Roxbury, Mass., says: "I have used
it for three months, and think it the most valuable preparation ever offered to the public."
as a dressing for the Hair."
Rev. E. A. Lyon, Newport, R. I., says: "I can most heartity recommend it to all who need anything of the kind."
Messrs. Allen & Bliss, New Bedford, Mass., say: "That it
has the desired effect on gray Hair, we are fully satisfied."
For sale by M. S. BURR & CO. and GEO. C. GOODWIN
& CO., Boston; W. K. FOSTER, Bangor, Me.; DR. JOB
SWEET, New Bedford, Mass.; J. BALCH & SON, Prov.
idence, R. I.; or may be had of the Proprietor, N. P. SE
LEE, Moirose, Mass.

CIFFORD'S LIQUID DENTIFRICE. What we That it will always arrest the progress of decayed teeth.

It will cure the most obstinate cases of bleeding or approx

The trie loes and most electrat peauther of the teeth now extent.

The trial of one bottle will satisfy any one that it is all we claim for it, viz:—A valuable Preservative and disinfectant. It is put in the market with the best recommendations ever published. PERRY GIFFORD & CO., PROPRIETORS, Fall River, Mass.

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For sale by W. G. BENNETT, P. S. BROWN and J. E. CHACE & SON, Fall River, and by Druggists generally.

July 13

THE ASSORTMENT OF YOUTHS' AND BOYS' OVERCOATS,
JACKETS,
PANTS, SACKS
AND POLKA SUITS, NO. 20 WINTER STREET, IS NOW YERY LARGE AND COMPLETE.

The Custom Department is under the direction of Mr.

E. W. RICHARDSON, well known in this city, and Gentlemen, fouths or Boys can depend upon receiving garments in the cet style of the art.

Advertisements.

PAIRBANKS PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES.

and Gold SCALES.

Also, Safes, Patent Alarm Money Drawers, and a complet assortment of Store Furniture.

Our ONLY warehouse in Boston is
118 MILK STREET, Corner of Batterymarch Street.

April 29

17

PAIRBANKS & BROWN.

DR. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS ARE CHEMICAL VEGETABLE EXTRACTS. Mostly from plants growing in our own country. Some of these plants have a direct action on the Liver, others upon the Skin, others on the Kidneys, and others upon the Bowels and

afficacy for curing
ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.

Liver Complaint. This disease is more prevalent than people have an idea of.
When the Ever is obstructed or inactive, the bile is impure,
and this impure bile is carried into the secretions of the system; the consequence is, an unhealthy complexion, or a yellowishness of the skin, attended with pain in the right side,
also over the shoulder-blade, loss of appetite and flesh, Indicestion, Continuous, etc.

A. L. SCOVILL & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by M. S. BURR & Co., Boston, and Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines generally in the U.S. 1. F. HENRY & CO., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents for New England. 1y.

THE BISHOPS' PICTURE can now be supplied by either of the publishers. It is a beautiful thing for a Holiday Present. Will be safely sent on a roller by mail, postage prepaid. Price, \$1.50.

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B. B. RUSSELL, 515 Washington Street.

Dec 21 J. P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill.

PROTECTION FROM CANKER WORMS!
SAVE YOUR TREES!
Attention is called to ORDWAY'S PATENT TREE
PROTECTOR, warranted to prevent the GRUB of the Canker Worm secending trees. It operates with absolute certainty. Trials have been made at rooms of the ESSEX INSTITUTE, SALEM, and in open fields, with most perfect success. It is simple, easily affixed to the tree, and requires meither Oil. Tar or Liquid.
Circulars of testimonials and instructions may be had of E. D. GOODRICH, at Office of Dover Stamping Co., 67 Blackstone Street, Boston, General Agent for New England States, except Ersex County, Mass.

11

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPAN.
Acquired Capital, \$6,030,544.
Received for Premiums and Interest the past year, \$1,809,7 Amount of Losses,
Paid in Dividends the past year, 203,3 76,8 70tal amount of Losses paid to Feb. 1, 1863, 249,1 am't revêd for Interest the past year, \$1,200,1 4,20

Excess of Interest received over losses, \$120,759 (5)
Dividends declareds declared the past year, 50 per cent.
Dividend of Frofits declared annually on the first day of
February, Exclusively for the Benefit of the Insured.
EDWIN RAY, General Agent,
NO. 20 STATE STREET.
May 30

GEORGE M. GUILD & CO., PIANO-PORTE MANUFACTURERS, respectfully announce that they have REMOVED to their new and commodious WARE-No. 544 Washington Street,
(ODD FELLOW'S BUILDING,)
where they will be happy to see their customers and friends.
They propose to keep constantly on hand a FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, for Sale and to Let. Thankful for past

1y NEW ENGLAND PETROLEUM COMPANY

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS. PRESIDENT-EDWARD C. BATES. Directora: FRANKLIN HAVEN, JR., R. W. SEARS,

WILLIAM LINCO.

D. M. YEOMANS,
E. C. BATES. LEMUEL SHAW, COUNSEL \$450,000 Capital, Number of Shares,

The Directors of this Company take pleasure in presenting to the capitalists and the public of New England a chance to invest in a Petroleum stock that offers immediate returns, as

THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY CONSISTS

No finer boring territory being found the whole length of Oil Creek than on this section. On this land there is one well now producing sixty barrels of oil per day, worth at the well twelve dollars per barrel.

This well being a saz one, we have every prospect of its increasing to a much larger yield, as most of the pumping wells on the creek have done heretofore. For this well alone the company are now offered \$175,000 cash. We have also on this tract room for at least ten more wells. One well will be put down immediately upon the arrival of the engine and tools which the Company already own.

Much better results are expected from this territory than already obtained, when we shall have sunk the other well, as almost every well sunk in this vicinity has been eminently

already obtained, when we shall have sunk the other well, as almost every well sunk in this vicinity has been eminently successful; for instance, the "Noble Well," only three miles below us, with surface indications inferior to ours, when the oil was struck flowed two thousand barrels a day for a year, and its fortunate possessors became millionaires. Now our chance of striking a similar deposit is greatly superior, being nearer the centre of the great Oil Basin. Should a well of this kind be struck of the present price of the tree of the struck of the present price of the tree of the struck of the present price of the struck of the price of the struck of the present price of the struck of the struck

prove equally as valuable as land below Titusville. Parties are sinking wells on land adjoining us with very satisfactory results.

No. 3. Twenty-four acres of flats running across the south end of Morgan Jennings' farm, say two miles north of Cooperstown. Forty years' lease, recorded. Kine tenths of oil on first the acres, three fourths of oil on the residue. One derrick up. Proprietor pays all taxes, making it better than a deed. A Rochester firm, Messrs. Hughes, Crane & Co., have a similar lease across north end of this farm, and are improving it with the greatest energy.

This land was very carefully selected last August by a most experienced expert, and is unsurpassed on the Creek. The oil is a heavy lubricating oil, selling at the wells for twenty-five dollars per barrel; and from the superior location of this property, together with a large amount of money now developing this locality, the Company most conscientionally deem this tract of very great value. It is in a direct range with the celebrated Tarr Farm, and every foot of the territory is excellent boring land, while its proximity to the market renders it of enhanced value.

No. 4. Fee simple of one hundred and thirty acres oh Moquito Creck in Mecca, Ohio, on which we have three wells in operation, rieiding about four barrels per day, of the very finest lubricating oil in the world, bringing readily fifty dollars per barrel at the well, or sixty dollars in Eastern markets. Responsible parties spand ready to fake all the all assess a substances of the corner of thirty days will be producing. No well was ever sunk on this territory that was not a paying one. This oil is found at a depth of sixty-dove feet, which enables us to sink wells at a slight expense.

The Phillips Oil Company are sinking wells on land adjoining us at a greater depth, with every show of getting flowing or large pumpling wells.

On this property we have two large houses, new barns, office, oil refinery, four first-class engines, pumps, tubing, teams, and everything complete for c

THE USE OF HILL'S REMEDY in Diphtheri
has saved hundreds of lives.
It has cured "Pasqua Tumore."
It has cured Chronic Diarrhea.
It has cured Chronic Diarrhea.
It has cured difforms of Bowel Complaints.

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NEW MUSIC FOR SOCIAL MEETINGS. J. THE VESTRY CHIMES. By A. HULL. Nearly 3 000 Copies Sold the First Month! It contains 154 Tunes and 2 Hymns. 12mo. Bound in Coth, in a neat and convenie orm. A large amount of music and many new hymna are erein published for the first time, and one half of the whole errin published for the first time, and one half of the whole nusic is not to be found in any other work of the kind. The balance comprises selections which are universally acknowledged to be the very essence of sacred song. Just the thine for Vestry use and family circle. Sample copies sent by mail post paid upon receipt of the

tail price, 60 cents. \$6.00 per dozen.

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Cherry, Dark Drab,

Cherry.

and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

Light Drab,
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Light Green,
Fawn Drab,
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Photographs of every size and description taken in the best manner; plain finish, colored, or in India Ink, at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$30.00.

Fine copies of old or partially faded Daguerreotypes taken, Persons having such Daguerreotypes of deceased relatives should have them attended to at once.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, now so much in favor with the public, at \$3.00 per dozen, equal, if not superior, to any in this country. public, at \$3.00 per dozen, equal, if not superior, to any in this country.

OVER ONE MILLION OF MINIATURES have been made at their Rooms within the past nine years,—more than one to every house in the New England States.

THE ORIGINAL

Twenty-five Cent Ambrotype and One Dollar Photograph Rooms,
CORNER OF WINTER AND WASHINGTON STS., BOSTON.

April 13

DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS. COFFEE!

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THE EAST INDIA COFFEE CO., 154 READE STREET, (three doors from Greenwich Street), New York, call universal attention to their KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.

Sal attention to their KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.

Kent's East India Coffee
has all the flavor of OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, and is but half the price; and also that
Kent's East India Coffee
has twice the strength of Java, or any other Coffee whatever, and wherever used by our first class hotels and steamboats, the stewards say there is a saving of 50 per cent.

Kent's East India Coffee
is the most healthy beverage known, and is very nutritious. The weak and infirm may use it at all times with impunity. The wife of the Rev. W. Eaves, local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City, who has not been able to use any coffee for fifteen years, can use

Kent's East India Coffee Kent's East India Coffee
three times a day without injury, it being entirely free from
those properties that produce nervous excitement.
DR. JAMES BOYLE, of 156 CHAMBERS STREET, saye: "I
have never known any Coffee so healthful, nutritious, and
free from all injurious conditions."

Kent's East India Coffee.

I advise my patients to drink it universally, even those to whom I have hitherto prohibited the use of Coffee."

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE NEW YORK EYE INFIEMARY says: "I direct all the patients of our institution to use exclusively Kent's East India Coffee, and would not be without it on any cocondition.

THE REV. C. LARUE, an eminent elergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now stationed at Halsey Street, New ark, says of

Kent's East India Coffee:

"I have used it nearly a year in my family, and find it produces no ache of the head or nervous irritation, as in the case of all other Coffees. It is exceedingly pleasant, and I cordially recommend it to all clergyman and their families."

Kent's East India Coffee

Kent's East India Coffee is used daily by the families of Bishop Ames, Bishop Baket Bishop Janes, and many of the most distinguished clergy men and professional men in the country."

men and professional men in the country."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

and be sure that the puckages are labeled

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE,

154-KEADE ST., NEW YORK,

as there are numerous counterfeits afoat under the name of

"Genuine East India Coffee," "original East India Coffee,"

to., put forth by imposters to deceive the unwary.

In 1 B. packages, and in boxes of 36, 60, and 100 Bs.,
for Grocers and large Consumers. Sold by Grocers generally,
Orders from City and Country Grocers solicited, to who

beral discount will be made. iberal discount will be made.

A. L. WAITE & CO., 90 Blackstone Street, and THOMAS DANA & CO., 176 State Street, Boston, Wholesale Agents. W. A. HEDGEES, Wholesale and Retail Agent for Middletony. Com.
Sold by Timothy Gay & Co., 22 India Street, Roston; Alvan Hall, Salem; Fyachon & Lee, Springfield; C. B. Kingeley, Nortampton; Francis H., Perry, Frovidence; Setchell & Davis, Norwich; Smith & Caulkins, New London; C. H. Baker & Co., Bath, Me., and by Grocers in New England Feb 3

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Tickets Farnished and Baggage Checked to New York, Philadelphia, Pittaburg, Pa., Baitimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Dunkirk and Buffalo, N. Y., and the West.

Trains leave New York for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, 8.00, A. M., 10.00, A. M., 12. P. M.

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